# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME IX.

## CITIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PART I

REPORT

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6 The following gives for ready comparison the population in 1921 of all offices in India above 100 000—

и ти	TR STOLE TOO COO-		
	City		Populatio
1	Greater Calcutta		1 897 547
	(Calcutta proper)	•	(907 851)
•9	Bombay		1,175 914
8	Madras		526,911
4. 5 0.	Hyderabad (Deccan)	**	404,186
5	Rangoon		841,962
G,	Delhi		804,420
7	Lehore		281 781
•8.	Ahmedabad		274,007
θ	Lucknow		210,688
10	Bangalore		287 498
•11.	Karachi		216,668
12	Сампроге		916 486
18	Greater Poons		914,798
14.	Benares		198,447
15	Agra		185,582
16	Amritaar		160.318
17	Allahabad		157,920
18.	Mandalay	***	148,917
19	Nagpur		145 123
20.	Srinagar		141,785
21	Madura		188,894
22	Bareilly		129459
28	Meerut		122,609
24	Trichinopoly		120,422
25	Jaipur		120,207
28.	Patna	••	119 976
27	Sholapur		119,581
28.	Daoca		119 460
*29	Surst		117 484
80.	Aimer		118,519
81	Jubbulpore		108,793
82.	Peshawar		104,459

## SECTION 4-THE CRESUS CITY

Rawalpindi

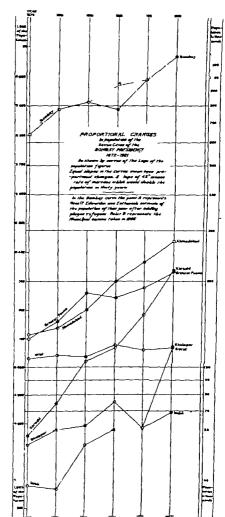
101,142

7 The Cities of India given in the above Table or those with a population above 100,000 † But Local Governments have the right to declare any other place to be a "City tor Census purposes. In this Prondency at the last time Censuses the "Cities" have been as follows:—

1901.	1911.	2931.
Bombay Ahmedabad.	Bombay Ahmedabad.	Bombay Ahmedabad
Surat.	Karachi.	Karachi.
Poons.	Surat.	Surat.
Sholapur Karachl	Poons. Sholapur	Poons. Sholapur.
Hyderabad.	шиари	Hubli.
Hubli.		
Belgaum.		
Broach. Nasik.		
Sukkur		

Bombay Cities are shown with an asteriak.

<sup>†</sup> It is morrect to speak in terms of lace when dealing with population figures. The term has is exclusively confined to Rupees.



## Variation in population of Cities once 1879

Caty	Proportional population of such Only at such someoffing Occasional Laboratory population of 1972 as 100.					
٠,,	1871.	18\$1.	1902.	1901.	1921.	1821.
Bombay Ahmedahad Karachi Poona Surat Sholapur* Habit	100	120 107 130 115 109 119 87	128 124 185 146 101 110 139	120 155 206 140 112 141 159	153 181 268 150 107 115 162	189 118 892 171 100 291 189

## CHAPTER II -BOMBAY POPULATION

## Section 1 -- Definition of Boxes

- 13 Bombay as a Census Gity includes the main Island, and four small Islands in the Harbour—Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock and Butcher Island. It does not include Elephants, which, with Hogg Island and two small falets, belongs to the Kolabe District. The four Islands included in Bombay do not come within the jurisdiction of the Mininghilly But since their population was only 218 the addition of so small a figure to the population of the Mininghal area proper will not exart any appreciable effect either upon the Census figures or upon the Mininghal Villa Statistics.
- 18 There is no Cantonment for troops in Bombay But the Military areas in Colaba and elsewhere are only partially under Municipal control.

### SECTION 2 .- THE TAXON OF THE CREEKS.

- 14 The Census of "Bombsy Town and Island, which is merely at raditional way of saying Bombsy Gity is taken by the Excentive Head Officer under the general supervision of the Provincial Superintendent. The ordinary Givil area is enumerated by a staff organized direct from the Municipal Office. But the Cansus of Military areas is taken by the Military and of Railway Oustoms and R. I. M premises by officers of those departments under the control of the Excentive Health Officer.
- 16 An exact account of the operations from the pen of Dr Sandilands has been included in the Administrative Volume of this Census. But as that Volume is departmental only and not available to the public it might be worth while to mention here one or two facts. As at the last Census considerable help was received from certain schools. The following is a list of schools which in this consider undertook the enumeration of entire Census units not smaller than a Gircle—

Emplification and the contract		
Name of the School.	Principal, Handropsier or Septemberiant,	Hame of Section and No. of Cords.
Gean Union School	Mr M. F Serrao (Assistant Master)	Fansawadi, half the first carde and second com- plete.
G T High School Robert Money School	Mr. M. R. Parampye Rev H W Les Wilson, M.A.	Bhuleshwar Circle No. 1. Khetwady 1 and 2.
Wilson High School Elphmetone High School	Rev J R. Cuthbert, M.A. Mr R. M. Sutara M.A., L.L.B	Kheiwady 8 and 6. Girgaum, whole section.
Israelite School  B E S Boya High School  American Musicu High School  J \ P Parsee Orphanage	Mr. M. D. Borgawker Mr. T. M. Evans Rev. William Hazon, M.A. Mr. D. S. Joshi, B.A.	Tarwadi, 1 Bycolla, 3. 1st Nagpada, 1 and Parel 8 and 3.

I count the the vertebone there C is a the notice your to the presenting Table should be bonne in mind.

-	-			

20 The following is a summary of what is known regarding the methods used on different occasions to arrive at the areas reported. In 1872 the area is stated as 1864 square miles. The authority is not known. In the 1881 Report the following passage occurs —

A special survey taken some ten years ago shows the area of the Island to be 22 square miles, 149 cores and 1,897 square yards. Out of this the area reclaimed by the various official and private companies that have been m existence since 1863-64 amounts to 898 cores and a half leaving the rest of the Island about 1,414 acres in excess of the measurements accepted at the last Consus."

This passage seems to imply that the 1872 figure was too low and was based on a much earlier survey. The figure 1414 seems to be a mistake for 1401. In 1891 the area was given as 22 square miles, which seems to be a round figure (p 14 of that Report). But this round figure seems afterwards to have been reduced to acres in the Sub-divisional Table on p (2) at the end of the Volume, where the area is given as 14 080 acres.

21 The 1901 authors went to considerable trouble, as the following passage will show —

There seems to be a doubt in many minds regarding the exact area. of the Island. In default therefore of any authoritative statement upon the point, we have assumed the area of the whole island, as given in the Census Report of 1831 to be correct, and have added thereto the areas reclaimed by the Port Trust between 1831 and 1801, and the portion of land so acquired between 1891 and 1901 and finally have worked out the area of each section, by adding together the area of each circle composing the section, and seeing whether the latter correspond with the sectional areas given in 1831. The latter work has been most carefully done by a Municipal Surveyor and due allowance has in every case summarsed as follows —The total area of 1881 plus the realismed areas talkes with the total area of 1901 but the areas of five sections vers. Mahalaxmi, Mahim, Wath, Byoulla and Parel, differ considerably from the areas given against them in 1891. The three first-named have increased in area the two latter have decreased. Balleving that the statement which is sub-formed is very nearly correct, the only inference to be drawn is either that the calculations of 1881 were incorrect or that there has been a readjustment of the area comprised in each of those five regustration sections since the year 1881 "

The areas of the five sections referred to were as follows -

Setten.	Area (1981)	Area (1901
Mahalaxmi	351 18	642.01
Byculla	994-97	511 52
Parel	1 109 65	552-45
Mahim	920-90	1,288-28
Warlı	148215	1,815 64

This matter will have to be referred to again below

29 The 1906 fugure is that of the special Municipal Census of that year P 31 of the Report shows that the 1901 figures were accepted as they stood, and areas known to have been reclaimed were samply added. The area adopted in 1911 (p. 3 of the Report) was stated to be 14 575½ acres.

or 830 acres more than it was ten years ago. The increase is due to reclamation from the sea at Colaba, Fort North, Mazagaon and Bewri.

It is not stated how the areas were arrived at. But it is natural to infer that the Port Trust were again asked to give the figures of their reclamations and these were simply added.

and the present occasion there having been a fresh City Survey since the last Cansus, the City Survey Office were asked to give the areas of sections. The areas given by them are those in Column 2 of City Table I. At the time of printing that Table it was supposed that these revised areas,

- 28. Now to return to the general question of changes of area from Census to Census it seems that the method of taking the areas previously adopted and adding reported reclamations of the Port Trust could never be right. In the first place, having regard to the definition of the peopheral boundary of the reland given above it must be clear that the senious reclamation work of the Port Trust or any other official authority is not the only reclamation going on For example, a property owner on the sea face extends his garden a few yards, or pushes his see wall or outer fence out a few yards further or a Swimming Bath or a Gymkhana is constructed on the sea shore, and the proprietors of these are allowed to gather in a little portion of shore. In all these ways the limits of the island tend to alter by imperceptible degrees. And when we remember that the areas are given to hundredths of an acre the importance of these clusive changes will be apparent. But even that is not all. When the map for any new Census is prepared the line joining two points on opposite aides of a creek or of a road running down to the above and ending blindly in the sand may be drawn in slightly different from before
- 29 Secondly as regards mland sections, city improvements, alteration of the fortage of streets, rounding off of corners and—in the same way as above—shight changes in the drawing m of the boundaries on the maps, all tend to cause slight changes from Census to Census.
- 30. If m reply to these arguments it is advanced that in 1901 the areas of most sections came out to the same figure as in 1831 one can reply that that result was achieved by reason of the method adopted It will be seen from the extract above that the measure was saked to measure each Circle separately and compute the total and was then allowed to add an unknown and purely arbitrary figure for road, do Obviously by such a method it is untilly possible to adjust the arbitrary figure to correspond with the difference between the 1831 area and the total areas of circles freshly computed.
- 31 In the five cases in which the 1901 area diffiared considerably from the 1881 area namely Mahalamni, Byoulla, Parel, Mahim and Warli in must be assumed that the boundance of these sections had changed in the interval rather than that the 1881 measurements were so far out as it would otherwise be necessary to assume.
  - 82. The conclusions at which I arrive are therefore-
    - (1) The 1881 areas may or may not have been correct.
  - (2) The 1901 areas were certainly incorrect by as much as 10 per cent in some cases.
  - (3) The areas now given in City Table I are more correct than those previously adopted, but are subject to an error of ~ 2} per cent.
  - (4) The boundaries of no sections are certain to be constant from Census to Census, and therefore their areas require remeasurement each time.
    - (5) The area comb method is not sufficiently accurate.
  - (5) Before any measurements are made from a map it is necessary to get the Municipal Office to mark up a fresh map with accurate boundary lines, and all doubtful points such as where a creek ends and the sea begins and so on must be settled by the Municipal Census Officer
  - (7) The populations of past Commess in City Table II are probably accurate or very nearly accurate for 1011 and 1001 but are unadjusted for Consuces prior to that date and in particular the populations of Maha laxim, Byoulla, Parel, Mahim and Warli cannot be safely compared for the earlier Censuses
  - (6) In the same way the densities shown in Subsidiary Table I to Chapter I of the 1011 Roport (page 5 of that Roport) are inaccumate for 1001 and 1011. Whether they are accurate for 1001 and earlier Communes is not known. But in any case the areas of five sections having been different in 1831 the densities are not exactly comparable. The corresponding densities in City Table I of 1921 are subject to an error of 2 of per cent.

## SECTION 5 - CHANGE IN THE POPULATION FIGURE AT THIS CENSUS

33 The 1911 population was 979,445, and the 1921 population 1,175,914 The difference is +196,469. Now when the births and deaths are totalled for all months from April 1911 to March 1921 inclusive, which is as near to the intercensal period as it is possible to get, we find a deficit of 198,175. The actual birth and death figures for the ten twelve month periods are given in the following Table —

Births and Deaths in Bombay between the 1911 and 1921 Censuses.

Year	Births	Deaths	Excess of Deaths over Births
			1
1-4-11 to 31-3-12	21,951	34,356	12,405
1-4-12 to 31-3-13	20,563	37,395	16,832
1-4-13 to 31-3-14	19,916	32,959	13,083
1-4-14 to 31-3-15	19,159	27,966	8,807
1-4-15 to 31-3-16	20,568	26,954	6,386
1-4-16 to 31-3-17	21,350	30,108	8,758
1-4-17 to 31-3-18	22,092	36,485	14,393
1-4-18 to 31-3-19	21,409	70,837	49,428
1-4-19 to 31-3-20	20,120	57,915	37,795
1-4-20 to 31-3-21	19,668	49,994	90,326
120 months	206,796	404,969	198,173

34 That is to say we have in some way to account for 196,469 plus 198,173, in all 394,642 If birth and death registration were perfect this figure would be the exact figure of immigrants. But we know that registration, and especially of births, is deficient, without however knowing the proportion. In the absence of any evidence of that proportion it is better to assume that the number of omitted births and deaths is an annual constant. Again even if we take the whole figure as the immigration figure plus an unknown annual constant for defective registration, we do not know how to distribute the immigration portion of it by years. In some years immigrants will be more and in others less. But in the absence of evidence on this point, we must distribute the whole evenly over the 10 years. We then get the following result as estimates of intercensal population.—

Date.	Population (in thousands)	Deduct for excess of deaths over births	Result	Add constant for immigrants (39 5)	Result, being population at end of twelve months.
1-4-1911 1-4-1912 1-4-1918 1-4-1914 1-4-1915 1-4-1916 1-4-1917 1-4-1918 1-4-1919 1-4-1920 1-4-1921	979 5 1,006 5 1,029 5 1,056 5 1,087 0 1,119 0 1,149 0 1,174 0 1,164 0 1,165 0 1,166 0	7 12 5 17 0 13 0 9 0 6 5 9 0 14 5 49 5 38 0 39 0 30 5	967 0 989 5 -1,016 5 1,047 5 1,080 5 1,110 0 1,134 5 1,124 5 1,126 0 1,127 0 1,185 5	39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5	1,006 5 1,029 0 1,056 0 1,087 0 1,119 0 1,149 5 1,174 0 1,164 0 1,165 0 1,166 5 1,175 0*

<sup>\*</sup> The result should have been 1 176 whole thousands The difference (1 thousand) is due to adjustments of the figures in Column 3 to the nearest half thousands

<sup>35</sup> The above method of arriving at intercensal estimates is very rough and ready. If correct it would mean that Bombay passed the million almost immediately after the 1911 Census, and was very nearly as large in 1917 as in 1921. Of these two conclusions the former is probably correct. The latter is

probably not, because immigration during 1919 and 1929 and the first 3 months of 1921 was probably more rapid than in the earlier years of the decade. In other worth the immigration factor is not a constant. On the uncertain evidence available the matter can hardly be pursued further but is left to the currons to investigate if they wish.

### BECTION 6.—ACCURAGE OF THE CENSUS FIGURES.

- 86. There is no doubt that there were people before the Census who believed the population of the Island to be 1½ millions, and that there are still some who are ready to claim that the Census figure us far below the mark. There is nothing to support this view. In fact the evidence is all the other way. The Logarithmic curve in the diagram in Chapter I distinctly suggests a reasonable increase at this Census Moreover moorrrect deductions are drawn from the retardation of the rate of increase from 26 per cent. In the period 1901 to 1911 to 20 per cent. In the period 1901 to 1911 to 20 per cent.
- 87 The true fact is that it was the 1901 Census that was too love and not the 1901 Census. By this it is not meant that enumeration was less complete them. But the plague epidemic was estimated to have caused 114 000 deaths and to have induced 43 000 persons to migrate from the City at the time of the Census (cuts the 1901 Report). The Municipal Census taken in 1900 showed that people had got used to the plague and the gaps caused by the early ravages had been filled up.
  - 88. The marginal figures show the population at each Census since 1879.
    The population recorded in 1901 was 776 000 but from 1901 and 1901
- 89 The fainty of assumption that the present Consus figure is too low is also proved by the available Municipal death figures. In the absence of spidemics on a large scale a steadily ruing population will result in a steady rise in the number of deaths.
- 40 \* In the years 1918 to 1916 major epidemics were absent, but the annual deaths not only showed no tendency to increase but in 1915 fall to less than 24,000 that is to say to the level which had prevailed 20 years before in the non-epidemic period 1891 to 1895 when the population of Bombey was less by one and a half lacs.

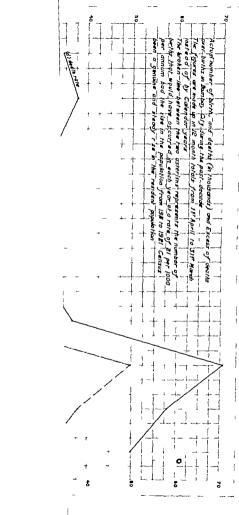
The annual number of deaths, which had been in the neighbourhood of 32,000 in the years 1913 and 1914 rose to 33 000 in 1917 the last non epidemic year available for consideration.

Prior to the year 1917 the deaths accordingly afford no evidence of a funstantial morease in the population and we know that in the 5 years 1906 to 1911 the rate of increase in death totals averaged only 834 per annum. It would, therefore, appear that of the two hundred thousand persons who have been added to the population, by far the greater part has been added in the last 3 or 4 years.

Influenza and cholera raused the annual deaths from 30,000 to the enormous totals of 53,000 and 68 000 in the years 1916 and 1919 respect ively—whilst a recrudescence of influenza at the beginning and end of 1920 brought the total up to 45 000 for that year

What the non-epidemic mortality would now be it is difficult to say In the period 1913 to 1017 the average daily number of deaths was 83 In June and July 1920 the daily average for 8 consecutive non-epidemic weeks fell to 01 and figures as low as 78 and 82 were recorded.

The whole of paras, 40 and 44 are contributed by Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer of the Municipality



In the epidemic period 1918 to 1920 the City lost by excess of deaths over the average mortality no less than 100 thousand lives and the conclusion which suggest itself is that the exaggerated estimates of those who expected a population in the neighbourhood of 1½ millions are neither in accordance with the Census results themselves nor with such subsidiary statistical information as is available to indicate the probable trend of events in the last 10 years

Comparison between the Annual number of Deaths in the two non-epidemic periods-1891 to 1895 and 1913 to 1917

-	*	1912	<i>38,954</i>
1891	23,847	1913	31,806
1892	26,518	1914	31,853
1893	23,1 <b>4</b> 2	1915	23,681
1894	27,330	1916	30,574
1895	25,081	1917	33,390
1896	33,451	1918	58,388
1897	Plague	1919	68,610
	-	1920	45,839

41~ A diagram is also given showing births and deaths in the Island during the 120 months \*

Attention is drawn to the shape of the curve of births, and the note on the diagram. The birth curve, if smoothed, is a horizontal line. This I take to indicate that the additions to Bombay's population during the last decade, and more, have been mainly persons who leave their families behind them, or maintain a pied-a-terre in their old villages to which they send their wives at the time of approaching childbirth, rather than persons who settle down and make a permanent home in the City

- Diagrams in Chapter I of the General Report also compare the birth rate and death rate for the decade in Bombay City with those for all British Registration Districts. It will be seen that in births Bombay is always far below the Presidency. Nor is there any correspondence between the rise and fall of the two curves. In the case of deaths this correspondence exists in all years except 1919, when Bombay was incomparably more unhealthy than the mofussil, losing 8,445 persons by Cholera, and 24,000 by Respiratory Diseases
- 43 From the death curves there is again reason to think that Bombay was rather empty during 1915 to 1917. It is quite possible that fear of being recruited may have kept people in their villages during those years, while the high prices in the City were a deterrent. By 1919, when recruiting had ceased and the prices in villages were now so high that life in the City presented no great expectation of still further demands on the purse, the deterrent influences had passed away. For these reasons it is probable that the intercensal figures for 1915 to 1918 given above are very much too high, but the figure for 1919 more or less correct.
- A4 To return to the year 1919, in Bombay City the death rate from Respiratory Diseases is the index of the Influenza deaths The following are the actual deaths from Cholera, Influenza and Respiratory Diseases, 1917-1919 —

1917	1918	1919
61	1,682	8,445
5	3,964	1,942
11,000	23,500	24,000
	61 5	61 1,682 5 3,964

<sup>\*</sup> By an oversight in preparing the diagram the two curves have been entitled death rate and birth rate instead of, as they are, actual numbers of Deaths and Births

Deducting Cholera (8,000) from the total deaths (88,000) in 1919 the remaining (69,000) will exceed the figure (88,000) for 1918. In other words Influence persist in Bombay and obviously from the Chart did not persist in the rest of the Presidency And this is well known, although there was not quite so much talk about the 1919 Riu because the deaths were spread over a longer period

## SECTION 7 -- DESSITE

- 45 Density at the present Census is illustrated by means of the dotted map, which explains itself. By the help of the large reference map † the location of any individual patch of dense population or any sparsely populated area can be secured. Most of the thin regions in the central portions of the Island are railway properties, which necessarily contain fewer persons. Nevertheless it is important to remember that a railway yard is not a health-giving open space to the same extent as a public park would be and this has to be borne in mind when interpreting the map.
- 46. One of the advantages of this method of exhibiting density is that it is not dependent upon accurate measurements. So long as the boundaries of the units adopted are correctly marked in, their area is financiarial. The importance of this will be understood when the difficulties explained in Section 4 of this Chapter are borne in mind.
- 47 The density of Bombay Town and Island as a whole is 78 persons per acre. The density of the 1911 population on the then reported area was 64 The density in London in 1911 was 60. London is here used in the sense of the Administrative County of London with a population of 44 millions. To on the area of greater London density would no doubt be less.
- 48. A second deagram illustrates density by sections. To interprete the dangram it is to be understood that the height of each step in the curre is the density per acre, and the width of each step is the actual number of persons in the section. As has been explained the heights are subject to an error of approximately ±24 per cent. The widths are correct, or rather are subject to none but the ordinary census error of under-commension, an unknown error which is always a minut, is not believed to be large, and is believed to be not proportionately higher than in other counteries.
- 49 The annexed table gives the uncorrected, reported densities per acre of the sections for all past Centures but these densities for past Centures are subject to large errors as already explained.

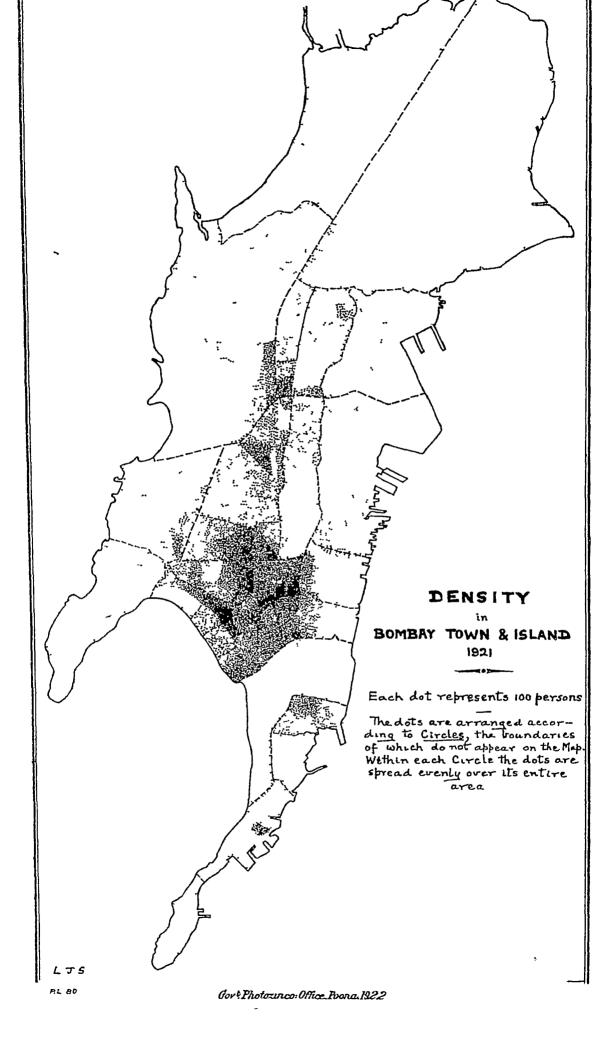
Uncorrected densities per acre in the different Sections since 1881.

Bension.	Finber of parette per secs.				
	1981.	1991.	1901.	1911.	1931.
A Wand— Upper Colaba Lower Colaba Fort, South Fort, North Explanade B Ward— Chakla Mandyi	20 56 27 258 21 726	30 52 30 247 16 6°4 _27	97 40 25 171 16 473 101	11 0 25 158 25 470 203	23 79 81 105 22 489 206
Umarkhadı Dongu .	596 118	493 105	460 90	434 93	450 99

Or in other words, if the popula km of Bombay stood at even intervals over the whole I land (useled g inland water) each person would occupy an area approximately 8×8 yanks.

† The provisional figures of the 10°1 Centus, as reported in the newspapers, show that the population of the Administrative County of London has not increased. So the dendity will be much the sums as before.

This m p is mission from one copies of the Report.



-	Number of persons per acre.						
Section.	1881	1881 - 1891		1911	1921		
C Ward— Market Dhobi Talao	558 402	502 401	319 296	339 338	412 357		
Fanaswadı Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao	189 508 778 700	192 506 699 649	131 399 598 556	219 481 602 552	306 471 787 582		
D Ward— Khetwadı Gırgaum Chaupatı Walkeshwar	175 206 100 21	169 217 103 24	159 119 60 19	188 247 102 20	256 320 131 31		
Mahalaxmı E Ward— Tardeo	90 438	46 83 442	28 92 404	41 121	58 213 714		
Kamatipura 1st Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla	323 482 29	376 552 51	357 547 113	556 218 638 147	260 699 161		
Tadwadi Mazagaon F Ward— Parel	31 49 17	44 59 26	38 45 60	59 41 82	82 34 107		
Sewri Sion G Ward Mahim	13 4 19	14 5 10	21 6 21	38 7 24	50 16 32		
Warlı	10	17	25	49	53		

- 50 To understand this Table it is particularly important to remember that in the peripheral sections, dock basins, salt pans, &c, are included in the total area. This means that the density per acre of occupiable dry land is really higher than the figure shown. This particularly applies to Esplanade, Mandvi and Dongri with their large dock basins, and to Sion with its salt pans and lakes. Secondly it must be remembered that the boundaries of Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Parel, Mahim and Warli were almost certainly different in 1881 from what they were in 1901. But this does not necessarily mean that the densities in 1881, were wrongly calculated, but only that they applied to sections bearing the same names but not coterminous with those of 1901 and following Censuses. Thirdly the uncertainty regarding areas of sections in 1901 and 1911 has to be remembered. And lastly it must be remembered that the 1901 densities were calculated on a population thinned out by plague emigration, and by plague losses not yet refilled.
- 51 Subject to these remarks it seems to be a fact that the central portions of the island declined in density after 1881, but have now begun to fill up again. This last point is very important. Undeniably the central portions of the city are far more densely crowded than is compatible with sanitation, and if it is true, as seems to be the case, that they are now increasing in density after temporarily thinning out, the fact is very deplorable
- 52 The phenomenon of population thinning out in the central portions of a City and increasing in the outlying portions is well illustrated by London (p 42 of the General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1911)
- 53 Every big city is hable to contain regions in which the day population is greater than the night and vice versa. In London this is peculiarly the case with the "City of London" In 1911 the recorded night population of the Census was 19 657, giving a density of only 29 persons per acre. A special day count was taken subsequently, and it was found that "364,061 persons were engaged during the day-time within the 'walls and liberties' of the city" This would give a density of 539. This remarkable difference would very likely be found to be parallelled in the case of the two sections, Esplanade and Fort

South in Bombay which are pre-eminently the business quarter of the city. In the case of the Espianade the large Maidans would prevent surject density even in the day. But in Fort South, if the Dock beams were excluded, the day density would certainly be very many times more than the recorded 31. It might be worth while next time to arrange for a special daylight count.

## SECTION 8 .- RELIGION.

64. The actual numerical changes in the different religious since 1911 are shown in the following Table. It will be seen that Mahomedans increased very little and the number of females of that religiou showed an actual declina. There would always in Bombay be a tendency for the increase of females to exceed that of males since the imigrants must necessarily be largely makes, and the sex proportions discussed in a later section show a steady increase in the additional disadvantage of the disturbance of the sex proportions everywhere by Influence, which eliminated more females than males. This is referred to throughout the General Report. The estimated Influences mortality given by the Sanitary Commissioner on pages 44 and 46 of his Report for 1918 shows to 192 male and 12,635 female deaths in Bombay. This gives a proportion of 833 females to 1000 male deaths whereas the proportion of females to 1000 males in the total population was 530 at the leaf Census and 52 at this.—

## Actual increuses or decreases in each religion 1911 1991.

#### Difference, 1911 1921, plus or mirro Belleion 110 797 178 649 Hindu 62.851 Mahomedan 5,889 8.827 9.908 Christman 10,814 7,059 8 755 Zorosetrun 1.303 1.184 119 3 434 2,101 Jein 1 232 Jon

58 The next Table gives the percentage distribution of the whole population by religion for each Census since 1872. It will be seen that the percentage of Christians remains angularly constant. The percentage of Zoroszkrans steadily diminishes. This is natural. Christians are kept up by increase in the number of European and Anglo-Indians, whereas in the case of Zoroszkransa, although there is said to be an inflow of that religion from the coast regions to the north; such a movement is not very considerable. Jains show the same finefunctions in Bombay City as in the general population of the Presidency, for which see Chapter IV of the General Report. There is little doubt that these finefunctions are largely due to changes in enumeration. In 1891 there seems to have been a sort of boom, it a slang term can be conduced, in returning one a religion as Jain. Except at this Census the proportion is fairly constant. Of the two main religions is is interesting to note that Hindus are gaining and Musalmans being ground —

#### Percentage distribution of the population of Bombay by Religion, 1872-1987

Religion.	1	1971,	1961	1891.	1901.	1911.	1981.
Hindu Mahomedan Chrestian Zorosatran Jam Others	1	63-3 91-5 5-4 0-8 93 0-5 0-1	65-2 20-5 5-5 6-9 2-2 0-4	66 1 18 9 5 5 5 8 5 1 0 6	65 5 201 5 8 6 0 1-6 0 8	67-8 10-8 5-9 5-2 9-1 0-7 0-1	71-0 15.7 5-8 4.5 9.0 0.6 0.9

MAPS

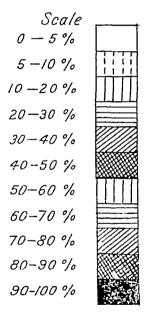
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## DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS

ın

# BOMBAY TOWN & ISLAND

In the four maps which follow the percentages of each religion to the total population of each SECTION are shown All percentages above 50 are in red, & below 50 in black. The areas in which any religion is in absolute majority over all others, ie the red areas, are also for clearness outlined in red. It will be seen that Hindus are in absolute majority in 26 Sections, and Musalmans in 4 In the remaining two Sections (Nos I and 23) no one religion is in absolute majority

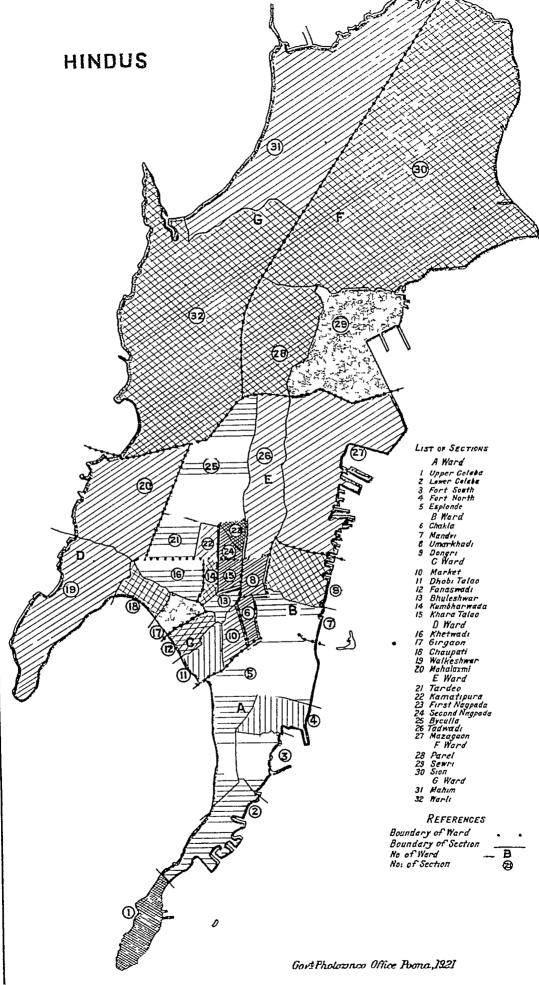


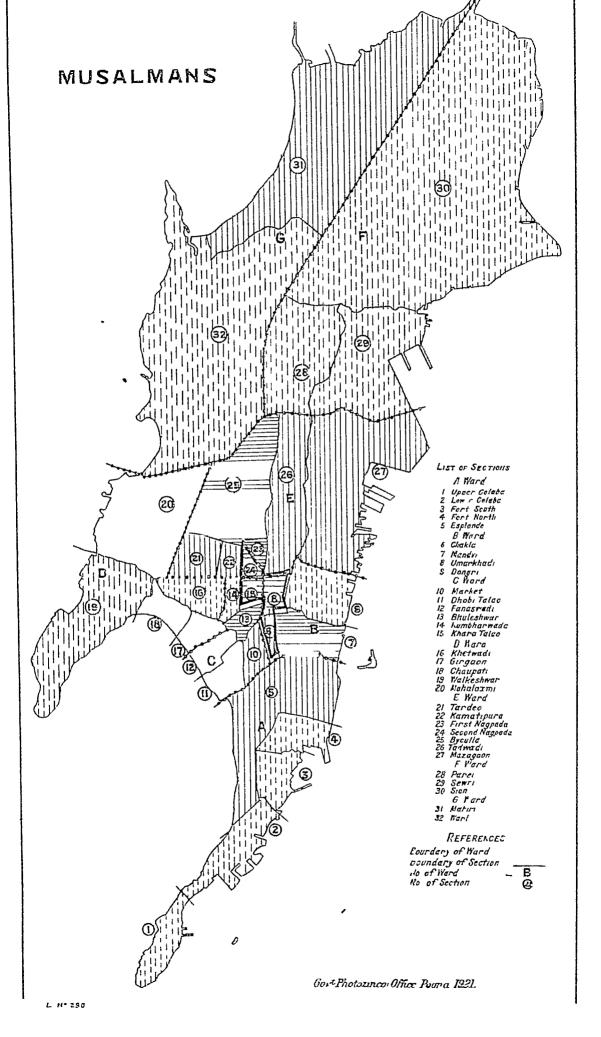
Jains have percentages of 155 in Section 10 Market, 119 in Section 7 Mandri and 51 in Section 6 Chakla

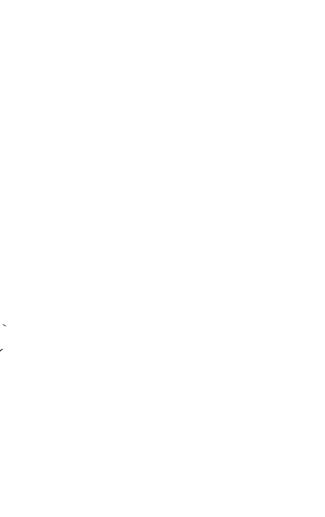
Jews have a percentage of 181 percent in Section 231st Nagpada

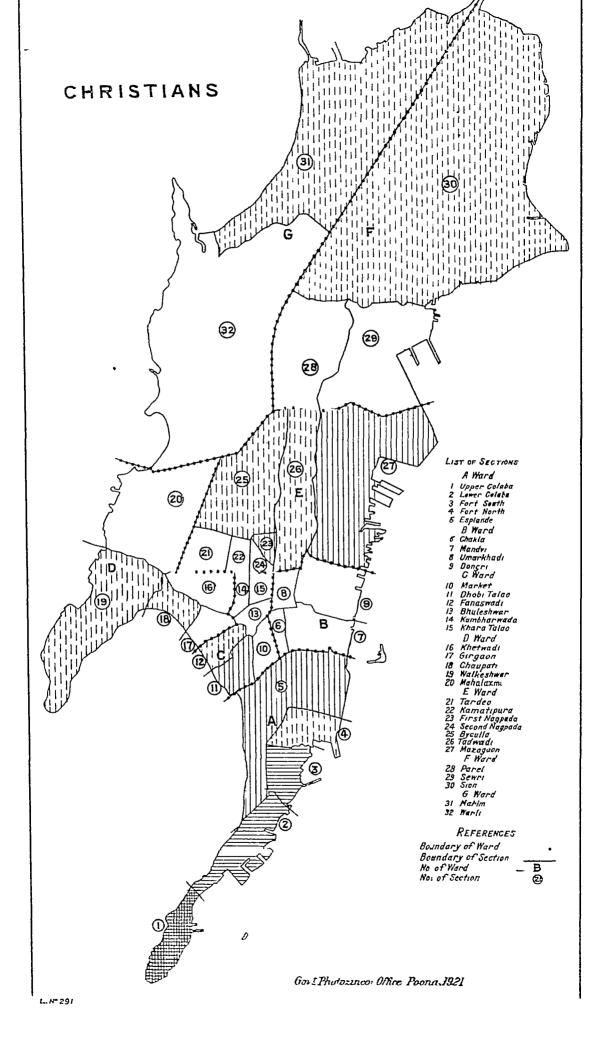
Otherwise no religion having a percentage of 50% is omitted from the maps



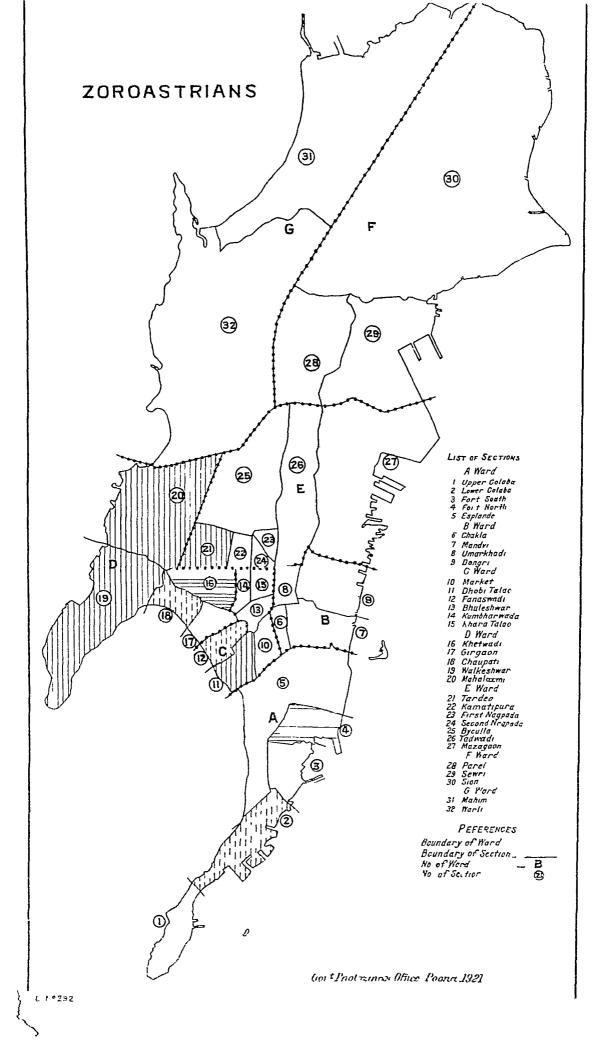












56 The regional distribution of the religions within the Island is shown in the following Table and Maps Comparison with 1901 shows that there is little if any change in this distribution. Then, as now, 2nd Nagpada, Khara Talao, Umarkhadi and Chakla were the strongold of Islam—

Percentage Table of the population of Sections of Bombay by Religion, 1921

Section	Hındus	Mahom edans	Jains	Zoroas inans	<b>Christians</b>	Jews	Others.
1	) f			} !		l	Į
d Harris Calaba	45 0	69	0 0	14	465	02	00
1 Upper Colaba 2 Lower Colaba	62 4	67	0.5	58	23 2	12	02
3 Fort, South	60 9	69		16	28 2	$\overline{24}$	00
4 Fort, North	56 2	60	33	268	74	01	02
5 Esplanade	64 4	118	01	27	198	05	07
6 Chakla	37 6	570	51	02	01	0.0	0.0
7 Mandyı	65 5	213	119	00	02	11	0.0
8 -Umarkhadı	32 6	611	18	00	16	29	00
9 Dongri	872	98	11	00	14	10	00
10 Market	702	101	15 5	06	36	00	00
11 Dhobi Talao	596	3-3	13	188	17 0	0.0	00
12 Fanaswadı	871	14	0 5	58	5 2	00	00
13 Bhuleshwar	66 5	27 6	4 5	14	00	00	0.0
14 Khumbarwada	89 0	80	23	0.5	02	00	0.0
15 Khara Talao	30 4	673	17	04	01	01	0.0
16 Khetwadı	66 2	91	12	200	32	0,1	02
17 Girgaum	93 6	0.9	13	15	27	00	0.0
18 Chaupatı	82 7	35	20	63	55	00	00
19 Walkeshwar	701	60	10	129	95	00	0 5
20 Mahalaxmı	741	43	08	165	38	00	05
21 Tardeo	60 6	167	13	17 4	36	01	03
22 Kamatipura	796 - 478	$\begin{array}{c c} 175 \\ 223 \end{array}$	03 09	$\begin{array}{c} 01 \\ 02 \end{array}$	11	04	10
23 1st Nagpada	359	60 6	04	02	$\begin{array}{c c} 107 \\ 12 \end{array}$	18 1	0.0
24 2nd Nagpada	67 1	208	11	16	84	15	00
25 Byculla 26 Tadwadi	764	105	09	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\24 \end{array}$	85	16 13	00
	728	118	11	25	114		00
27 Mazagaon 28 Parel	871	53	10	30	34	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \\ 0 \ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	03
29 Sewn	92 6	54	02	03	14	01	00
30 Sion	83 1	70	14	17	62	01	00 <b>01</b>
31 Mahim	790	115	07	08	80	00	00
32 Warlı	88 6	51	07	14	37	05	00
- 11 WAAA	1				1	00	0.0

Table are not without interest. Jains will be seen to have always had a very low proportion of females. This is presumably due to the fact that they are traders from the north, who leave their families in their permanent homes. Subject to certain limitations the proportion of females to males is a rough and ready index of the permanence or otherwise of any community in any area. From this it will be seen that Hindus are considerably more a settled resident community than are Mahomedans—

Number of females per thousand males in each religion, 1872-1921

Religion	Females per 1,000 males						
	1871	1861	1891	1901	1911	1921	
Hindu Mahomedan Christian Zoroastrian Jain Jew	608 634 461 909 246	664 679 521 931 341	571 633 493 910 911	610 617 521 904 381	521 507 486 903 329 883	531 452 480 864 357 870	

58. As some uncertainty existed in my mind both regarding the meaning of the term Zoreastrian, i. \*\*, whether including Iranis or not and it so, them what proportion of the total Zoreastrians would be found to be Iranis, I had the slips of this Religion specially sorted by caste and birth place. Dr Jivaqii J Modi, C.LE who was committed informed me that the term Iran applied to recent Zoreastrian immigrants from Persia. An immigrant and his descendants are called Iranis for about a century after which they will gradually have become so absorbed into the Parsee community that they will be called Parsees. There is therefore no absolute fixed dividing line between the two. The following are the fournes of returns actually found on the slips —

	Persons.	Males.	Females
Total Zoroastrians	59,234	97,948	24,286
Paraces	50,833	27 005	23,828
Iranis	1 401	943	458

The following is the distribution of Iranis only by birth place -

	Persons.	Mules	Terrales
Born in India	719	488	281
Born in Persia	 688	419	214
Rom alsowhere	40	88	19

As regards regional distribution of Iranis within the Island the following sections contained the most —

		1		
Ehetwadi Dhola Talao Fort, North Walkashwar Girgaum Bhulashwar Tardao	 921 178 160 114 91 87 64	Market Famswadi Byoulla Managuon Parel Fort, South Replanade	•	51 59 56 26 29 94 23

No other section had more than 20, and some nil

#### SECTION 9 -- BIEFFELACE.

59 The fact that the Bombay population is largerly immigrants—using that term of course in its Census sense—is well known.

The percentage of the total population which has actually

been born in Bombay has steadily declined at each Census as is shown in the margin. We have now reached a second time of things possibly uncrampted. Where the matter will end it is difficult to see. But since the curves and second second of othic Chapter show

that the number born in the City is not apparently either diminishing or increasing it may be assumed that the percentage will again show a fall at the next Census.

60 The actual dustribution of the population according to birthplace is shown in the next Table for the last two Consucce—

### Dutribution of every 1 000 of the population of Bombay by Buthplace, 1921 and 1911

	1971.	1911.
Bombay City	160	196
Ratnagiri	200	221
Kolaba	 87	88
Thene and Bombay Suburban District	 18	16

Districts of the Central Division       206       166         Surat       .34       36         Ahmedabad       .15       17         Other Districts of Gujarat        6       5         Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara        9       8         Sind        6       2         Cutch       32       37         Kathiawar        62       52         Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadi        13       14         Madras Presidency       13       9         Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince       11       11         United Provinces       60       52         Central Provinces and Berar       4       4         Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam        4       4         Rajputana and Almer-Merwara        18       20         Hyderabad State        7       5         French and Portuguese possessions in India       29       33         Other Asiatic countries        8       7         Europe        9       7         Elsewhere (including Bombay unspecified)       27       30 <th></th> <th></th> <th>1921</th> <th>1911</th>			1921	1911
Ahmedabad       . 15       17         Other Districts of Gujarat       6       5         Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara       9       8         Sind       6       2         Cutch       32       37         Kathiawar       62       52         Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadi       . 13       14         Madras Presidency       13       9         Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince       11       11         United Provinces       60       52         Central Provinces and Berar       4       4         Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam       4       4         Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara       18       20         Hyderabad State       17       10         Baroda State       7       5         French and Portuguese possessions in India       29       33         Other Asiatic countries       8       7         Europe       9       7	Districts of the Central Division		206	166
Other Districts of Gujarat  Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara  Sind  Cutch  Say  Stathiawar  Kathiawar  Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadi  Madras Presidency  Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince  Central Provinces  Central Provinces and Berar  Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam  Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara  Hyderabad State  Baroda State  French and Portuguese possessions in India  Other Asiatic countries  Europe  Central Provinces  Say  Say  Say  Say  Say  Say  Say  Sa	Surat	•	, 34	36
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara        9       8         Sind        6       2         Cutch       32       37         Kathiawar        62       52         Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadi       . 13       14         Madras Presidency       13       9         Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince       11       11         United Provinces       60       52         Central Provinces and Berar       4       4         Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam        4         Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara        18       20         Hyderabad State        7       5         French and Portuguese possessions in India       29       33         Qther Asiatic countries        8       7         Europe        9       7	Ahmedabad	•	15	17
Sind        6       2         Cutch       32       37         Kathiawar        62       52         Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadi        13       14         Madras Presidency       13       9         Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince       11       11         United Provinces       60       52         Central Provinces and Berar       4       4         Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam        4       4         Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara        18       20         Hyderabad State       17       10         Baroda State        7       5         French and Portuguese possessions in India       29       33         Other Asiatic countries        8       7         Europe        9       7	Other Districts of Gujarat	•••	6	5
Sind        6       2         Cutch       32       37         Kathiawar        62       52         Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadi        13       14         Madras Presidency       13       9         Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince       11       11         United Provinces       60       52         Central Provinces and Berar       4       4         Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam        4       4         Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara        18       20         Hyderabad State       17       10         Baroda State        7       5         French and Portuguese possessions in India       29       33         Other Asiatic countries        8       7         Europe        9       7	Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	•••	9	
Kathiawar  Kathiawar  Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadi  Madras Presidency  Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince  11 11  United Provinces  Central Provinces and Berar  Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam  Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara  Hyderabad State  Trench and Portuguese possessions in India  Qther Asiatic countries  Europe  62 52  63 62  64 4  4 4  4 5  65 65  60 62  60		•••	′ 6	
Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadı  Madras Presidency Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince 11 11 United Provinces Central Provinces and Berar Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara Hyderabad State Trench and Portuguese possessions in India Other Asiatic countries Europe  13 9 14 14 15 16 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Cutch		32	37
Madras Presidency Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince 11 11 United Provinces Central Provinces and Berar Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara Hyderabad State Trench and Portuguese possessions in India Qther Asiatic countries Europe 13 9 60 52 60 52 61 4 4 4 8 20 61 52 62 65 65 7 65 7 66 67 67 67 68 7	Kathiawar	•••	62	52
Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince 11 11 United Provinces 60 52 Central Provinces and Berar 4 4 Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam 4 4 Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara 18 20 Hyderabad State 17 10 Baroda State 7 5 French and Portuguese possessions in India 29 33 Other Asiatic countries 8 7 Europe 9 7	Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadı	•	13	14
United Provinces 60 52 Central Provinces and Berar 4 4 Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam 4 4 Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara 18 20 Hyderabad State 17 10 Baroda State 7 5 French and Portuguese possessions in India 29 33 Other Asiatic countries 8 7 Europe 9 7	Madras Presidency		13	9
Central Provinces and Berar  Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam  Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara  Hyderabad State  Baroda State  French and Portuguese possessions in India  Qther Asiatic countries  Europe  4  4  4  4  4  4  8  7  5  7  6  7  8  7  7  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  7  8  8	Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince		11	11
Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam 4 Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara 18 20 Hyderabad State 17 10 Baroda State 7 5 French and Portuguese possessions in India 29 33 Qther Asiatic countries 8 7 Europe 9	United Provinces		60	52
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara 18 20 Hyderabad State 17 10 Baroda State 7 5 French and Portuguese possessions in India 29 33 Qther Asiatic countries 8 7 Europe 9 7	Central Provinces and Berar		4	4
Hyderabad State 17 10 Baroda State 7 5 French and Portuguese possessions in India 29 33 Qther Asiatic countries 8 7 Europe 9 7	Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam	•••	4	4
Baroda State Baroda State French and Portuguese possessions in India Quantum State Qther Asiatic countries Lurope State	Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	•••	18	20
French and Portuguese possessions in India 29 33  Qther Asiatic countries 8 7  Europe 9 7	Hyderabad State		17	10
Other Asiatic countries 8 7 Europe 9 7	Baroda State	••	7	5
Europe - 9 7	French and Portuguese possessions in India		2 <b>9</b>	33
Entrope .	Other Asiatic countries	•••	8	7
Elsewhere (including Bombay unspecified) 27 30	<b>-</b>	••	9	7
	Elsewhere (including Bombay unspecified)		27	, <b>3</b> 0

61 The distribution of the immigrants by Wards varies The distribution of persons born in Europe is naturally irregular. The actual numbers in each Ward are—

A Ward	4,361	E Ward	994
B Ward	79	F Ward	312
C Ward	23	G Ward	216
D Ward	597	Harbour, &c	3,752

The large numbers recorded under Harbour, &c, means Floating Population, Railway Platforms, Harbour Island and Vagrants enumerated by the Police The large majority of the figures 3,752 represents crews and passengers of ships in harbour, including at least one transport. This is referred to again below

62. The distribution of those born in French and Portuguese possessions is as follows (in practice they will almost all be from Goa) —

A Ward	4,216	E Ward		6,146
B Ward	627	F Ward		1,466
C Ward	_ 10,405	G Ward		3,342
D Ward	6,224	Harbour, &c	••	1,685

- 63 The distribution of those born in Ratnagiri seems to be more even this time. In 1911 the percentage of persons born in that district to total population of each ward varied between 434 in F Ward and 97 in B Ward. This time the corresponding percentages are 328 and 102.
- 64. The actual numbers recorded from the various districts or Provinces of birth at all Censuses since 1881 are as given in the following Table, below which are given the proportionate figures for the same, treating the 1881 figure in each case as 100. A good many interesting points are brought out by the second Table of proportions. It is for instance clear that Thana was already supplying Bombay with as large a stream of immigrants as were likely to be attracted thither as early as 1881, and probably earlier. And the same is true of Cutch. It is probable that the Cutchi immigrants, who are mainly traders—Bhatias, Khojas, Vanis, &c., came to Bombay in large numbers in the great trade boom in the sixties, and the maximum was then reached. Poona has naturally always been a great source of Bombay immigration, but the stream has increased but little since 1881. The same applies to Surat. The Baroda stream is not as large now as 1891, such persons as want Mill labour going to Ahmedabad. The stream from Nagar and Nasik shows a sudden increase at this Census. This is referred to again below. The most important

growth is the stream from the Punjab and North India. It will be seen below that these immigrants have not so far brought their women folk. Should they do so the character of Bombay might be almost changed in a couple of generations—

Actual numbers of unmigrants into Bombay City from the more important districts of origin—1831 1921

Birth-pines.	1961.	1301.	1901.	1911.	1921,
Ahmedainad Surat S	7 004 85,503 17,051 11,506 122,190 7,143 8,274 8,049 8,049 45,333 92,563 4,230 8,022 6,076 9,801 8,722 9,801 8,722 2,227 2,227 2,238	9 439 20 940 15 128 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	9 594 25 507 10,857 11,000 145,835 7 57,000 15,100 04,791 8,812 60 837 29 179 45,541 5,993 6,005 10,	16,298 35,072 16 705 37,110 21,000 3,283 14,011 71,128 86,75 88,128 87,75 98,75 98,978 12,439 12,439 11,101 88,816 88,616 88,616 88,616	17,557 -50 689 14,797 43,180 23,5566 24,451 46,501 11 816 65 053 87 480 72,495 9,901 6,819 10 609 15,166
Portuguese and Franch pos-	21,998	21,399	18,794	83,106	84,111

Proportionate numbers of immigrants from the more important districts into Bombay Orly at each Genesa, taking the 1881 figure in each case as 100

Ahmselabed 100 186 Surai 100 84 The 100 84 Kolabe 100 92.5 Ratusgin 100 129 Nasik 100 70 Poons 100 70 Statusgin 100 70 Statusgin 100 70 Statusgin 100 83 Gutch 100 83 Gutch 100 83	1 1		1981.
Kadibawar   100   180	187 70 50 184 116 111 183 04 101 188 69 140 144 87 90 119 227 520 182 115 85	238 04 87 827 827 122 138 117 103 06 125 161 180 125 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	2.1 1111 89 878 1875 1875 188 129 183 281 290 250 250 429 671 161 1156

05 The permanence or otherwise of any stream of immigration would ordinarily be indicated by the sex ratios. In Bombay as a whole the ratio of females to 1,000 males is 525 In the Bombay-born population it is, as would be expected, much higher, namely 785 The following are the other ratios —

Ratio of females to 1,000 males in each stream of immigrants from the more important regions of birth

Bombay Population as a whole		525
Burth-place		
Bombay City		785
Ahmednagai		785
Nasık	•	765
Poona		716
Kolaba		600
Cutch		580
Hyderabad Deccan		543
Thana and Bombay Suburban District		535
Kathiawar		õ32
Ratnagırı		526
Satara		471
Surat		419
French and Portuguese possessions in India		411
Punjab, Delhi and the N W F Province	•	199
United Provinces		167
Rajputana		154
Europe ·	•••	264
Other Asiatic countries		206

- 66 The interesting fact therefore emerges that the Ahmedragai and Nasik immigrants have brought their wives and children with them. This may be due to either of two causes, viz—(i) that they have come to settle permanently, or (ii) that conditions were so bad in their villages that they had no option. The corresponding ratios of females to 1,000 males in 1911 for the Deccan Districts were—Ahmedragar 625, Nasik 610, Poona 692
- 67 The same problem, permanence or otherwise of the immigration from particular Districts can also be studied from the point of view of the ratio of workers and dependents in each batch of immigrants. If the immigration is casual or temporary the proportion of female workers and of dependents will alike be low. The following figures are therefore significant —

Proportion of workers and dependants in each batch of immigrants, Bombay City, 1921

	Percentage to total immigrants				
District of birth	Actual w	orkers.	Depend ants		
	Males	Females	Both sexes.		
Ahmednagar Kolaba Poona Ratnagin Satara Surat Thana and Bombay Suburban Cutch Kathiawar Rajputana United Provinces	42 47 46 52 56 56 48 44 49 76	18 10 12 12 10 5 5 3 6 3	40 43 42 36 34 39 47 53 45 21		
French and Portuguese Possessions in India.	57	10	33		
The same for the total population of the City	52	9	39		

The Ahmednagar munigrants show up strongly in the matter of female actual workers, and Cutch shows up in the matter of dependents. The high proportion of dependents in the latter case is due to the wealthy character of the immigrants, who are almost entirely traders ris —Bhatias, Vans (toth Hindu and Jam) Khojas and Menonas, Lohanna and Brahmans. Naturally such immigrants can afford to support more dependents than the Marathus and Maharis from the Decean.

68 The manugrants can also be studied by age periods. The three age penods are 0 15 15-40 and 40 and over These are not, in our opinion well chosen. The second and third should be 15-50 and 50 and over as this would give us the measure of working ages, and dependents at each end of the scale. The proportions are —.

Proportions at different ages (both sexes combined) in each batch of immigrants Bombay City 1921

m	Percentage to total implements.				
District of Birth.	0-15.	18-40.	#0 # 077EL		
Ahmednegar Kolaba Proora Ratnaguri Satara Sunat Sunat Thana said Bombay Suburban Cutch Kathiawar Baputana United Provinces Preach and Portuguese possessions in India.	20 22 25 22 23 19 23 25 25 25 16 13	53 59 62 61 53 58 59 78 63	18 19 16 17 18 19 19 18 16 18 18		
The same for the total population of the City	21	er l	17		

In this case a high proportion in the lowest age group means permanence of residence. The high proportion in the highest age group in the case of liming grants from French and Portuguese possessions is possibly due to a higher life value in the case of the Goanese.

- 69 Gity Table VI.—Part II, which corresponds with Table VI.—Part II in the Bombay City Volume of 1911, again gives special statistics of immigrants by casts and occupation. The base of the figures is explained in the note at the head of the Table. The table is a very long one, and complicated. It is, therefore, only possible to point out a few of the sallent features.
- 70. In view of the great increase in immigrants from Ahmedinagar it is interesting to note the centes. The following are the more important castes in 1911 and 1921 —

Immigrants from Akmednagar 1911 and 1991

Pytrodynal Oppton.		Number of Immigrants,			
Apple Control		teru.	1911.		
Chamblage or Mochs Dhed or Mahar Maratha Sheskh Indian Christian	. , .	450 8,199 4,006 1,498 Not given	2,501 16,235 13,046 1 550 _261		

The number of Mahars is noticeable—The number of this caste enumerated in (1) Ahmednagar and (2) in Bombay but born at Ahmednagar in 1911 and 1921 were as follows—

1	1911	1921
Enumerated in Ahmednagar	$72,\!411$	39,278
Enumerated in Bombay but born in Ahmednagar	3,132	16,235
	75,443	55,513

It will be seen that the reduction in this caste in the Ahmednagar District amounted to no less than 33,133 and of these no less than 13,103 came to Bombay

71 Nor is the influx of Mahars confined to immigrants from the Nagar District. There appears to be a gradual drifting into Bombay of the great Mahar Caste of all the Marathi speaking districts, and especially the Decean. Taking the following Districts—Nagar, Colaba, Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, Satara and Sholapur—we get the following figures of Mahar Immigrants to Bombay in 1911 and 1921.

	Males.	Females	Total
1911	23,192	16,531	39,723
1921 .	42,667	27,667	70,334
Percentage increase in the 1911 figures	+84%	+67%	+77%

- 72 The total strength of the Mahar Caste including Dhed and Holiya has decreased by 3 per cent since 1911 But the percentage decrease in the Central Division alone is 15 per cent and the increase in Bombay City 37 per cent
- 73. Of course the Bombay increase makes little difference on the vast number left in the mofussil. The caste strength in the Presidency is 13rd million, and the number in Bombay only 92 thousand. But it has almost exactly doubled in twenty years, the strength being 46 thousand in 1901.
- 74 The Maratha figure is not capable of such exact comparison, because it involves the uncertainty which always exists between Marathas and Kunbis Many a person who would be entered as Kunbi in his native village will assume the name Maratha on arrival in Bombay Moreover the Kunbi immigrants from Nagar were not tabulated in Table VI—Part II for Bombay in 1911
- of the different castes from any regions, or from all regions considered together, follow lines which would be expected. Thus most of the Marathas and lower castes will be found in Industrial Occupations, or in Insufficiently Described Occupations, which, as explained in the note to the Table, is mainly the simple entry 'labourer,' most of the Wanis will be found under trade, the Brahmins under Professions and the Liberal Arts, the Indian Christians from Goa under Domestic Service, and so on. In the case of the head "Public Force and Administration" it will be found that the Punjab and United Provinces supply large numbers, but these represent to a large extent sepoys of regiments which were in Colaba barracks at the time of the Census
  - 76 My impression as regards this Table is that as it now stands it is too detailed. At the next Census there should be more grouping of birthplaces. Thus all the Districts of the Central Division could be amalgamated, all Districts of the Karnatak, and so on. The selected castes might also with advantage be reduced.

# Section 10 -Europeans and Anglo-Indians

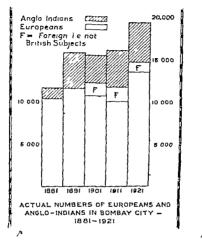
77 This seems to be the most suitable place to discuss the numbers of these two communities, since in the case of the former the figures in City Table VIII are to be compared with those in City Table VII—Part I

78. The number of Europeans has increased proportionately more than the number of Anglo-Indians.

The numbers in 1001 1011 and 1021 are as follows --

	1901.	1911.	1991,
Anglo-Indians	 3 258	4 188	4,794
Europeans	12,201	11 855	14,726

The actual numbers since 1631 are shown in the annexed diagram-



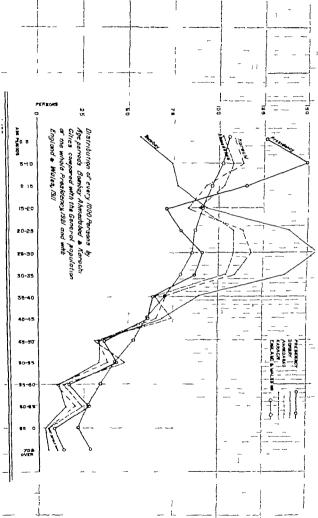
79 These two classes of the population together have not however increased in the long run much more rapidly in proportion than the general population, as the following figures will show -

Proportionals increases in (i) Total population f Bombay and (ii) number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay City since 1881

Class	Proportion at such Comes taking the 1801 figure in such case as 100.					
	1001	1881	1901	1811	1921	
Total population Europeans and Anglo-Indians	100 100	106-9 136 6	100-3 183-5	126 6 139 4	159-0 167-3	

80 The number of foreign Europeans has this time fallen considerably The figures are only available since 1001 and are as shown in the margin. The reduction this time-is no doubt due largely to the effect of War and the limit of the German Trader The Birth place figures will not of course correspond exact by with the figures in City Table YIII, since some Europeans are born in Index





Persons enumerated in Bombay and born in certain European Countries, 1911 and 1921

and some Indians in Europe But the figures of European Birth-places in City Table VI-Part I show the reductions in the case of individual countries as shown in the margin

On the other hand the numbers born in the United Kingdom rise from 5,760 to 9,465, an increase of 3,705, not to mention the returns of Europe Unspecified which rise from 6 to 217, that return being almost always equivalent to the United Kingdom.

81 That Anglo-Indians often return themselves as Europeans is well-known and is borne out by the figures — Apart from the fact that there cannot be such a disparity (3 Europeans for every Anglo-Indian,) as the figures mdicate, the comparison of 13,544 European British Subjects with 9,465 persons born in the United Kingdom is striking — Making every allowance for small English children born in India and enumerated there the disproportion seems too high

## SECTION 11 -AGE

S2 The age distribution of the population of cities is usually considerably different from that of the General Population of the country, the cities presenting the phenomenon of a deficiency of children and old persons and an excess of persons in the wage-earning periods. This is true of all our cities, but, par excellence of Bombay. The table which follows shows the distribution at this Census for all the seven Cities, and by way of comparison, for the Population of the whole Presidency. The two diagrams are also designed—one to show the comparison between age distribution in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad with one another and with the Presidency, and the other to show the essential similarity between the distributions in Bombay at the last two Censuses. In the first mentioned diagram the age-distribution of the population of England and Wales, 1911, has been added as a matter of comparative interest.

Distribution of every 1,000 of the population by age periods in the Cities of the Bombay Presidency, compared with the General Population of the Presidency, 1921

-								
Age group	General Population of the Presidency	Bombıy	Ahmed ahad	Karachi	Poons City- Munici pality	Sholapur	Surat	Hubli
0- 5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60-65 65-70 70 and over	127 151 116- 72 80 92 88 64 62 37 44 17 28 8	58 75 78 94 141 156 138 90 69 34 33 11 15 3	103 109 104 90 109 109 105 66 74 31 48 13 24 5	109 115 94 81 114 119 110 72 66 33 38 10 21 5	101 120 110 98 101 101 94 68 71 36 45 16 27 6	117 125 115 86 96 100 94 58 65 31 46 14 33 6	115 120 115 90 97 93 87 67 65 38 47 18 24 -8	120 118 109 80 98 101 99 58 70 32 50 14 30 5- 16
	1	•	,		ī			

83 The different types of population studied on the basis of the percentage distribution of persons in the three age groups 0-15, 15-50 and 50 and over, have been discussed in Chapter V of the General Report, to which reference is invited. The normal distribution for this Presidency seems to be 39, 50, 11, and this represents a population increasing slightly from natural causes

An increase in the first and last age groups and an increase in the middle one can be brought about either by the population being Regressive from natural causes or from its being Secsance' through Ranigration, and a decrease in both the first and third in favour of the middle group will usually be due to the population being Accessive through immigration. The following shows the distribution in the Cites of this Presidency—

Ago group.	Geometal Population	Beraley	Almad.	Kanahi.	Postes City Signical painty	Second	Elicis pez,	Hales,
0-15	89	91	83	33	33	35	85	85
15-50	50	72	58	60	56	53	54	54
50 and over	11	7	10	9	11	11	11	11

Bombay therefore, stands out preeminently as the most "Accessive case.

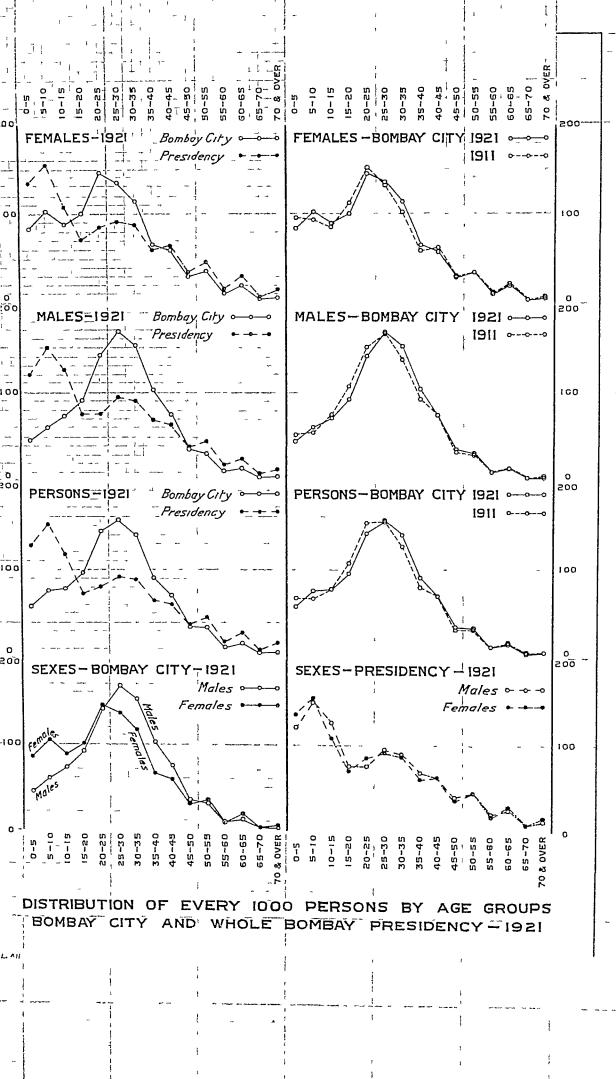
84. The extent to which the age distribution in Bombay has changed during the aix Consuses is shown in the following Table —

Age distribution of the Bombay City Population 1878 to 1981. Proportions per 1,000 persons living at each Gennus.

Ape period.	1973.	1561.	1801.	1901.	18/1	1991,
0- 5	851 963 183 107 54	106 104 96 182 184 184 185 78 88 18 88 48 95	80 81 95 110 136 125 108 67 71 81 42 14	69 84 92 100 183 140 191 71 74 82 40 18	67 67 78 108 151 154 195 80 81 89 81 11 17 4	58 78 94 141 156 189 69 84 83 11 15 83

85 The Table just given exhibits some peculiar features—mainly in the years 1873 and 1881. The most comploutous is the shortage of persons in the groups 60 and over in 1881 combined at the same time with an excess in the groups from 0-20. The high values in those lower age groups would not, however have been surprising, had the value of the same four groups in 1872 been also as high or higher. But as will be seen, it was only 351 as against 438 in the next Cennus. Nor is the came to be stiributed to any wide difference in the age composition of the general population, dince the per millo values of these age groups in the general population of Britash Districts wave 408 in 1872 and 403 in 1881. The values of the highest age groups (60 and over) in those two years in Bombay shows a complete inversion when compared with the general population, namely 44 and 25 against 37 and 44. We shall got the problem clearer if we combine the age groups into four major groups for all years as follows—

	1	P	R relie of the population	۵.	
yla trosh	JUTTL.	1881.	1901.   1901.	1911.	1921.
0-20 20-40 40-60	851 446 161	438 418 127	366 845 48 464 161 159	820 510 143	90. 525 147





The age groups thus stated distinctly indicate that the "Accessive" character of the Bombay population, namely an excess of persons in the wageearning periods and a deficiency at each end was strongly marked in 1872. became less marked in the decade 1872-1881, and thereafter has steadily The question is, therefore—is there any independent evidence to the effect that the 1881 population was of a less accessive and more normal type than the population of the previous Census The Birth-place test fails us, since it is pointed out elsewhere that the percentage of City born has steadily diminished, and there was no break in the phenomenon. But the sex ratios furnish the necessary corroborative evidence. The number of females per 1,000 males was 612 in 1872, rose to 663 in 1881, and fell again to 586 in 1891. Age and sex are necessarily closely connected, and the corroboration afforded by the sex ratios obviates the necessity of calling the age figures of the earlier Census into question A possible line of solution is to suppose that the immigrants who came into Bombay during the decade 1872—1881 brought with \*Census into guestion them their wives and families. And this is highly probable, since the great famine of 1877 may have driven many poor cultivators from their homes, and forced them into the City, just as we have already seen in the discussion of Immigration that the Nagai and Nasik immigrants at this Census have brought then families The solution of the problem of the deficiency in the highest groups (60 and over) in 1881 is not apparent, but the problem itself is of less importance

87. The next Table gives the age distribution for each Religion separately —

Distribution	of	1,000	persons	of	each	Religion	by	age	groups,
		-	Bombay	$C\imath$	ty, 18	921			

Age group	Total population of the City	Hindu	Musalman	Jain.	Zoroastrian,	Christian,
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60-65 65-70 70 and over	58 75 78 94 141 156 138 90 69 84 33 11 15 8	58 76 76 94 145 163 142 89 66 32 30 9 13 4	57 74 81 86 129 146 141 94 78 36 38 11 19	50 58 94 138 169 154 124 83 57 29 24 7 8	66 81 89 89 102 98 99 81 56 59 82 15	58 65 76 102 154 144 120 93 70 45 86 14 14 4

88 The above Table brings out clearly the longevity of the Parsees, whose age distribution would be admirable if only there was a larger number in the lowest age groups—Some idea of the longevity of this community will be gained when it is mentioned that the percentage of the Zoroastrians to the total City population is 4.4 In age groups 55 and over it is 8.8 and in age groups 65 and over it is 17 In other words about 1 in every 22 or 23 persons in Bombay is a Parsee, but of persons over 65 years of age one in every 6 Reference is invited to the fuller discussion of the age distribution of this Religion in Chapter V of the General Report

89 But to consider the last Table satisfactorily it is necessary to compare the age distribution of each religion in Bombay with its distribution in the B 1905—VII

whole Presidency This is shown in the following Table by taking out the percentage of the former to the latter -

Percentage borns by the number per mills in each age period for each religion in Bombay Oity to the number per mills in the same age period of the number pelicion for the Presidency as a whole.

	ŧ	(			,
The Stoats	Made	Manhan,	Jata.	Eermatrian.	Obciden.
	1		1	i	
0-5	45	45	45	84	54
5-10	50	49	- 11	88	58
10-16	64	74	77	02	72
15-20	181	123	166	100	190
20-25	166	154	201	107	183
25-80	179	159	175	100	183
30- <b>3</b> 8	163	147	149	109	129
35-40	141	152	129	106	197
40-45	106	120	88	100	117
45-50	84	106	#9€	104	113
50-55	68	96	49	109	97
55-60	04	79	32	97	88
60-65	48	88	28	97	70
65-70	<b>3</b> 8	50	20	94	57
70 and over	83	44	19	88 [	56
	ł	1		1 1	
	1				

90 Zoroestrians being mamly centred in Bombay it naturally follows that their Bombay ago distribution should vary little from the same for the whole Presidency Of the rest the order from the least divergence to greatest is Christian, Musalman, Hindu, Jain. The approximate percentage of the strength of each relignon in Bombay to the total strength in the Presidency is Zorosstrans 61, Christians 25 Jains 5 and Hindus and Musalmans 4 each. So the alighter divergence of the Christian distribution in Bombay is natural. In the case of the others it will be seen that the Musalman distribution is much more normal in Bombay than that of either of the others. Thus again emphasizes the fact that Musalman immigrants are probably not proportunately so important as Hindu immigrants, as was demonstrated before by the declining proportionate strength of Man as against the other religions. As between Jains and Hindus it will be seen that the abnormal excess in the case of Jains is concentrated more intensely in the two groups 15-20 and 20-25. A possible explanation is that the Julus being proportionately, more educated than the Hindus the proportionate number of College students will be higher. But this is a speculation only

#### SECTION 12 -- BEX.

91. It is meritable that just as the age composition of the City is abnormal so also will be the sex composition. The number of females per 1,000 males since 1872 is given in the margin. It will be seen that, while

there has been a gradual widening of the divergence between the numbers of the two sexes that widening process has twose been interrupted, once in 1881

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and once in 1901. The reason for the interruption of the interrupt

ing a city because of an opidemic a single man has greater facilities for so doing than either a single woman or a family. Moreover it would be the casual immigrants who would mostly go and the casual immigrants are mainly unless.

79919

92 Studied by Sections the composition at the last two Censuses has been as follows —

Percentage of females to males in Sections of Bombay City, 1911 and 1921

Section (	1911	1921	Section.	1911	1921
Upper Colaba* Lower Colaba Fort, South Fort, North Esplanade Chakla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongn Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao Khetwadi	79 46 23 63 42 54 42 60 60 37 57 51 48 55 53 61	33 46 19 58 34 59 55 65 30 51 53 46 50 49 62	Gırgaum Chaupatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı Tardeo Kamatıpura 1st Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla Tadwadı Mazagaon Parel Sewri Sion Mahim Warli	61 61 55 58 61 63 53 63 57 55 58 61 66 67 53	61 61 58 57 63 69 49 58 56 52 58 67 64 64 53

<sup>\*</sup> In 1911 excluding, and in 1921 including Military

93 It follows from what has been said already that the shortage of females is likely to be most marked in the middle or wage earning periods, and this is borne out by the following figures for the last two Censuses —

Percentage of females to males at each age period in Bombay City, 1911 and 1921

Age period.	1911.	1921	Age period.	1911	1921
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35	99 92 58 55 53 42 39	98 90 64 58 53 42 39	35-40 ' 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60 and over	35 45 51 63 64 84	34 42 44 60 56 81

SECTION 13 -CIVIL CONDITION.

- 94 The civil condition of the population shews little change over last time, whether viewed as a whole or by religions The following are the proportions —

Number per cent who were Unmarried, Married, and Widowed, Bombay City, 1911 and 1921

	1911			1921		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.
Whole Population Hindus Mahomedans Christians Jains Zoroastrians	35 31 37 52 37 54	57 61 55 41 58 37	8* 8 8 7 5	35 32 37 51 37 51	58 61 57 44 58 41	7 7 6 5 5 8

<sup>\*</sup> Mispanted as 9 on p 21 of the Report on Bombay Town and Island, 1911

95 The decrease in widows as a whole is not in accordance with the
Distriction by Crid Combine of erry 1000
general changes in the Presidency as a
whole, the figures for which at the two
Consumes are given in the margin for com

	1911	. 1911.	Censuses are given in the margin perison. But the course of the	n for com
Comercial	901	414	parison. But the cause of the	Bombar
Married	493	-4.04	City is suggested below	Louiner
Walowal	114	122	City to buggeston betom	•

98 The noticeable change in the Zoroastram distribution is in accordance with the changes in the Presidency but more accentrated. In 1911 the Bombsy Zoroastrian distribution was identical with the Presidency distribution but this time while the Presidency distribution changes to 59, 89 9 the City Zoroastrian distribution changes to 51 41 8. The differences however appear greater when expressed as percentages than as per miller rates.

97 The long term changes in the distribution of the total population of the City are as follows ---

Unmarried, Married and Widowed per 1,000 of the population, Bombay Orty 1881 to 1891.

	1981.	1901.	1901,	1911.	1911.
Unmarried .	886	849	854	845	845
Married	575	865	548	678	584
Widowed	89	88	98	89	71

The changes since 1901 seem to have moved in accordance with the reportume of the population in the age groups 0—15, who may be taken as nainly unmarried, 15—50 who may be taken as mainly married, and 60 and over the may be taken as mainly widowed. The following are the figures —

Proportion per 1,000 of the population in certain age groups, 1901 to 1921

The family	1901.	1911.	1991.
0-18 ~	945	212	911
15-50 ~	698	718	729
50 and over	85	70	67

The comparison is exact, and seems to offer the true explanation of such hances in the distribution by Civil Condition as have taken place since 1901

#### Secrem 14.—LITERACT

98. The percentage of literates to total population rose in 1919 from 9 to 33, and in 1921 from 23 to 24. The proportion of literates in English emains as under 90 per 1,000

### 20 The literacy figures by religious for the last three Consuses are -

	} z	Moral per IX	2	Literate in English per 100.		
Behgirm.	1901.	1811.	1971.	1901.	1911.	1911,
Hindu Hinsilman Thristian Fain Zoroastrian	11 18 59 59 67	17 18 50 57 74	19-5 18-3 53-8 00-1 77-0	8 2 40 9 31	5 3 40 6 80	58 89 41-2 81 44-4

- 100 In the matter of general literacy the slower rise of Hindus as compared with Musalmans again brings us back to the question of immigration. It has already been pointed out that the bulk of the immigrants are Hindus and these will contain excessive proportions of illiterate, thus keeping down the Hindu figure
- 101 The increase in the proportion of literate Zoroastrians is no doubt partly due to the decline in the proportions in the lowest age groups, and must therefore be discounted in considering the advance of that community. The comparative age distribution of Zoroastrians at each Census has been given in Chapter V of the General Report. A decline in the proportion of young children involves an inevitable rise in the proportion of Literates.
  - 102 The same remark does not however apply to the Jains

## SECTION 15 - LANGUAGE

103 Language is closely bound up with birth place. The language returns were not specially tabulated by Sections or even Wards. Consequently no statistics of language will be found in the Tables in this Volume. This being so, the following actual figures of languages returned are reproduced for ready reference from Imperial Table X. They are arranged in series according to their numerical importance in the City —

Languages in Bombay City, 1921

•	<b>T</b>	No of	}	T	No of
۲	Language	Speakers		Language	Speakers.
Marathi Gujarati Hindi Kacchi Konkani English Telegu Rajasthani Kanarese Tamil	~	604,449 236,047 173,641 39,521 32,598 24,717 19,392 11,681 5,300 4,890	Arabic Punjabi Persian Sindhi Pashtu Bengali Malayam Tulu Liahnda Baluchi	,	3,387 2,993 2,796 1,765 1,668 1,651 961 661 106 86
	Other Indian Le Other Asiatic Other European Miscellaneous	do		391 2,117 4,879 167	

104 The percentages of the main languages to the total population of the City at the last two Censuses has been as follows —

Language		Percentage
	1911 *	1921
Marathi	50 9	51 4
Gujaratı	20 9	20 1
Hındı	148	148
Kacchi '	4 2	34,
Konkanı -	20	28

This indicates scarcely any appreciable change. It is difficult to get back to the early language distribution, because of the uncertainty of the dialect names included in each language. But in 1881, when Marathi excluded Konkani as now, the percentages were Marathi 501, Konkani 44. It will be noticed that the combined percentages of these two languages in 1881, 1911 and 1921, thus come out at 545, 537, and 540 which are singularly constant.

105 Hindi in the above Table includes Hindi, Hindustani, Musalmani and Urdu The number returning this language is 178,641, and the number of Musalmans is 184,685 But many Musalmans in Bombay are Gujarati and

<sup>\*</sup>The language percentages for 1911 are calculated after adjusting for revised classification, as explained in Chapter IX of the General Report

some Marathi speakers. So the Hindi returns include (i) the balance of local Mahomedans after excluding those who speak Gujarski or Marathi, (ii) most Muselmans and many Hindus from the North. Of the 70 thousand immigrants from the United Provinces it is clear that most must be speakers of Hindi, and many of them will be by religion Hindus Consequently it is evident that the proportion of Bombey Muselmans who return Gujarsti, Marathi or other Hinduistic dialect as their language is considerable

- 105 The English speakers use from 19 458 to 24 717 and those of other European languages fall from 5,568 to 4,879 The figure of other European languages are always kept up by the returns of Portuguese. Many high class Goanese will return Portuguese as their home speech, although they actually use Konkani in their homes and reserve Portuguese for official documents. But of course Portuguese in its local form is spoken to some extent in Goa.
- 107 The Asiatic languages other than Persian and Arabic were not separately tabulated. The 2,117 persons under this head will, however include languages of Ceylon, China, Japan, the Malay States and Baum, and Nepal.

## SECTION 16 .- CANTE.

108. The principal Hindu, Jain and Musaiman cartes are shown in the annexed Table with their changes since 1911 ---

Strength of some of the principal Castes in Bombay 1911 and 1921

		•	
Onets.		Хe	ches.
		1911.	1921.
HINDU-			
Bhandari		98,848	30,050
Bhangi or Haislkhor		5 646	
Bhatra		7 1780	
Brahman (all castes)		48,650	79 400
Chembher or Mochi		91,803	27 880
Darji, Shumpi, Sai and Mirai		8,190	9 742
Dhole, Paris, &c.	-	8 720°	0,63
Gavii	- 1	5 962	\$ 065
Hajam, Nhavi, &c.	- 1	4,595	6,650
Kayasth Prabhu	- 1	\$,090	5,96
Kharva and Kharvi	- 1	5,385	7,146
Kumbhar	- 1	3 798	4,403
Lohama _		14,864	18,781
Lohar or Kammar	- (	4,935	5 709
Mahar Dhad, and Holiya		57,855	93,481
Mali	1	6,480	7 749
Mang or Madig	- 1	4,247	9,549
Maratha	1	231,924	261,538
Kenb	- 1	14,458	20,418
Patane Prabhu		2,859	3,515
Somar Bons, &c.		19,259	18,131
Sutar or Bade		5,950	8,451
Teh or Ghanchi	•••	4,782	4,655
Thakur		2,823	8,890
Vani (all castes)		86,264	58,834
AIN			
Veni (all castes)		19,549	12,419
IUSALMAN—			!
Arab	••	1,191	
Bohm		18,979	
Khoja	-	19,943	
Memon		15,581	19,887
Pathan		11,106	10,871
Sayyad		8,183	8,114
Sheikh		78,919	77 896
DOMAN	İ	10,010	1100

are the figures for Komti or Vaishya and those of the weaving castes For the uncertainty of these terms reference is invited to the Caste Chapter of the General Report, and to Appendix C, "Claims to new Caste Nomenclature"

- 110 Komti or Vaishya falls from 6,578 to 394 The most likely cause is change of nomenclature In 1911 it must have been fashionable with a certain community to call itself by these names, but since then some other name has come into use, and the caste has drifted somewhere else in our Tables
- 111 Koshti, Hatkar, Jed or Vinkar of 1911, which had a figure 542, reappears as Koshti, Hatkar, Jed, Vinkar and Devang with no less than 33,822. The rise cannot be attributed wholly to the addition of "Devang" since most Devangs are Lingayats, and would go into the Lingayat Caste figure. The matter is again one of nomenclature pure and simple. There must have been more than 542 of these weavers in 1911, but they must have returned some other name. Musalman Khatris decrease from 2,358 to 208. Khatri was this time included with Pategar and Patvekari. Last time the group Chatri, Khatri, &c, which included some small castes by mistake, numbered 10,406. The revised group Pategar and Khatri abstracted at the Bombay Office numbers 7,596. This includes a few (exact number uncertain) from the Suburban District. Sali last time numbered 1,353. This time the number abstracted is 5,818, including the Bombay Suburban.
- The incongruity of the weaver figures shows that the correct enumeration of those communities is almost hopeless. Their loosely knit communal structure has little of the rigidity of the regular Hindu Castes and no fixity of nomenclature, which varies both with time and locality.
- 113 The most important increases are those of Brahmans, Mahars and Mangs In these cases the castes are so rigid and the nomenclature so certain that we can confidently say that the increase is genuine
- 114 Marathas and Kunbis must be combined. This matter is fully discussed in the General Report. And it has also been pointed out elsewhere in this Volume that a Kunbi of the Deccan will annex the title Maratha on arrival in the metropolis.
- 115 The European community has already been so fully discussed in earlier sections that it cannot be further mentioned here. But the curious will find figures of English, Scotch and other nationalities of the Empire, as well as of the European countries in Imperial Table XIII. At the expense of the Scotch and Irish the English figure is far too high. This is due to the large number of cases in which "British" is returned. The Nationality figures are capable of comparison with the Birth-place figures. But the subject is hardly of sufficient importance.

## Section 17 —Infirmities

116 The Infirmity returns in Bombay City exhibit a considerable change as compared with 1911

The actual numbers of each infirmity are placed side by side —

Infirmities in Bombay, 1911 and 1921

Numbers.						
Infirmity	1911			1921		
	II	F	Total.	м	F	Total.
Insane	152	73	225	52	27	79
Deaf-Mute	130	30	180	37	10	47
Blind	324	129	453	484	212	696
Leper	352	154	506	506	217	723
	j	J				L .

The contrasts are very remarkable. Insures and Deaf Mutes decrease to one-third or loss of what they were last time, while Blind and Lepers increase considerable.

- 117 As regards the former the reason is that the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, which was in distence in 1911 was closed in 1918-14 and the immate transferred to Yerrowds. This would affect the figures both of Insance and Doef Mutes. It is also the opinion of medical men that our Deaf Mute figures in 1911 were everywhere too high.
- 118. Apart from these changes, the figures as they now stand, are very interesting when compared with these for the Presidency as a whole. The following table shows the number per ten thousand suffering from the different infirmities —

Number per ten thousand suffering from such-of the four Census infermities, in (i) Bombay Orty and (ii) the Presidency as a whole 1921

9 Infirmally	To Sandar	Haraber per test themsand.		
		Domby Oxy	Produces	
	Instally .	0-7	41	
	Deaf Mutes .	04	5.5	
	Blindness	89	19-6	
	Leprony	61	36	
		(	í .	

It will be seen that there are some remarkable contrasts. Insanty and Doaf Mutam are almost absent from Bombay Bludness occurs to a fair extent though the proportion per 10 000 is lower than in the Motussil Leners are exceptionally numerous.

110 Reflection will show that these figures are much as would have been conceived. There is a Leper Asylum in Bombay with accommodation for about 400 immates. The exclusion of the actual immates at the time of the Cenaus from the total Leper figure would reduce the per 10,000 rate to about the anne as in the Preasiency generally There is a small institution for Deaf Mutes, but it is not known what accommodation it has. It does not appear to exert any marked mitience on the Deaf Mute figures. Generally speaking lineanes and Deaf Mutes would find city conditions unfavourable but to the blind or their guardians there are possibilities. It takes time to demonstrate that a person is mad, or deaf or dumb, whereas the blind can be at once exhibited to the occupants of a slowly moving transact.

190 In passing a warning is desirable against the hasty condemnation of our Cenus Infirmity figures as nacless. It is recognised in all countries that Infirmities is one and the more difficult Cenus Heads. But whatever our figures represent they show rational changes from Cenus to Cenus. The figures for the Presidency as a whole do not show the wide variations between 1911 and 1921 that the Bombay figures show and the reasons for the Bombay variations given above would appear to be justified. Analysis of the infirmities by age periods shows that whatever we get as our figures they represent the demonstration of the spent of the Cenus. For the demonstration of this point reference is invited to Chapter X of the General Report.

### SECTION 18 .- OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRIES.

121 Under this head we have a dual record, namely (1) the occupation entries in the Ceneral Schedules which include the whole population, and (2) the entries of employees in the Industrial Schedules, which include only

certain Industrial Establishments The former were filled up by the ordinary Census Enumerators and the latter by the Managers of the establishments concerned

- Census head And in India it is especially difficult, largely because of the superposition of the English language and a Western Classification system upon Oriental conditions of life. There are many recognised names of occupations in the vernaculars which are not easily translated into English. For example—"modi", "tedagar", "guru", "joshi", "bhat". And conversely there are many English terms in the Occupational Tables which have no recognised equivalent in the vernacular, e.g., "aerated and mineral waters", "papier mache", "garters", "shampooers!", "upholsterers" and very many more
- 123 Even if it comes to English alone and clerks (we had none) of English nationality, how many educated Englishmen could off hand describe and define the following occupations—"Sponging of textiles", rolling of iron", "catechists"?
- Misspellings and false descriptions occur in the schedules. And many persons will return as their occupation a specialist portion of some main trade or industry. In England in 1911 the occupational return "hell-building" caused some trouble, but being returned in Northampton it was identified as "heel-building", a minute portion of the industry of bootmaking. In the same way in the Bombay Office a slip picked up at random contained the entry "chorgman"\* Examination of other adjacent slips revealed that the word was "chargeman", and it turned out to be a description of a specialist job in the cotton mills
- Anyone who leads right through a portion only of the Group titles in the Occupation Table will realise at once how excessively difficult the whole process of assigning an occupation to its right group must be,—from the actual description of his occupation by the individual, through its entry in the schedule by the Enumerator, its copying on to the slip by the copyist, and its entry on the sorters' ticket by the sorter, down to its final classification by the Compiler
- 126 It is therefore not surprising that a fair number of groups do not show rational changes from the 1911 figures to the 1921 figures. In these cases the main cause is different views of classification taken by the classification staff in the two offices, since the descriptions by individuals and their entry by the Enumerators would not be likely to vary so much from Census to Census when dealing with large numbers
- 127 A good example of the way in large figures usually correct themselves where wrong, and show continuity, is afforded by the main primary classification of all individuals into Workers (male and female) and Dependents. These for Bombay City in 1911 and 1921 are—

	Actual 1	Numbers.	Percentages		
	1911	1921	1911	1921	
Actual Workers-					
Males-	514,665	611,297	53	52	
Females	81,445	105,672	8	9	
Dependents	383,825	458,945	39	39	

The corresponding percentages for 1901 were 48, 9, 43 The smaller proportion of dependents at the last two Censuses agrees with the age

\* The most common (almost universal) peculiarity of the Indian's style of English handwriting is the failure to differentiate 'a' from 'o'

distribution already given. In the long run the proportion of young children and agod persons in the total population will be the determinant for the proportion of dependents.

1.38 When we come to the columns for partly agriculturies however we find a deplorable condition of things. The General Schedule continued a column for coopyation and a column for subjidity coopyation. On the basis of the entries in the last-mentioned column we give in the case of all coopyations of the interprincipal occupation which is not agricultural, here agricultured second coopsation. Of course in Bumby the number of anch persons is necessarily high since many knows leave their fields and come to Bomby for the seven, returning home in the rains. Moreover "partly agriculturals included those who are simply landfords of agricultural leal, and the number of such in Bomby must be considerable. Yet the figure of partly agricultures in Bombay during the last three Considerable en-

1901 Males 19115 Females 3170. 1911 ..., 1538 , 3

The reason for this deterioration is simply that the anbulling occupation column of the General Schedule is one which cannot be checked. When the Enumerator shows his book to his Superrisor it has be continued no nichs entries in the columns for main occupation (Ool 9 for workers or Col 11 for dependent) because every individual either has an occupation of it superrisor by someone who has. One or other of these columns must have an entry in every case, and any blank would be detected. But no Superrisor out prove that any individual a absidiary occupation and laxiness in filling up that column may therefore asfely be adopted.

- 139 At this Census it was very nearly decided to abandon the Subsidiary Occupation Column but at the last moment it was retained. It is certain to be abundoned next time and the above figures afford a good argument in favour of the change
- 180 In contradistinction to the ordinary Cooupation Columns in the General Centus Schedule the Special Industrial Schedules ought to be quite correct, because they are simply submitted to the Minagers of establishments and returned filled up by them. This method is only possible when dealing with organized establishments and as not applicable to the General Centus.
- 181 Readers are pertucularly warned against the pitfall of comparing the Industrial Tables of this Comus with those of 1911—the first Consus at which as Industrial Consus was attempted. The figures are not comparable because in 1911 this time for inclusion was Establishments comploying 20 payed workers and this time 10. The word payed its to be noticed. An establish ment consisting of four or five working partners and employing air or seven working mouth one come within the scope of the Industrial Consus. This is important (rather in the Motivali than in Bombey) as evoluting a fair number of cases of combines of relatives, especially in the hand weaving industry.
- 18? Readers are also warned when consulting the Industrial Tables to be excelled about the scope of each Table. Some are for all Establishments and others only for Establishment using mechanical power.
- 183 Lostly they are warned that in the General Occupational Tables the first figure is always the total of workers and dependents combined, whereas the

<sup>\*</sup> It is particularly undescrable that argons reading the above remarks should form the quinon that because on detail of the Shadnile Gousca was obnously neglected interface the whole Ganus w worthless. Both is far from being the case. The sporial reason for the failure if this can head his been eviptuoded. The rest of the columns of this Schedule were filled up. The figures given in the Tables are genume. Where they show rathout delanges from Centus to Centus they may be taken as being correct, or subject to room but ordinary General error, inherent m the ration of the General in this as in all countries. Where they do not show rational changes affection is drawn to the fact. Just at these has been on laking of figures, so there is no concessiment of errors

Industrial Tables are concerned with workers only, and have nothing to do with dependents

For the most part figures will only be cited for actual workers. The number of dependents is given in the Tables for every group. But the proportion of dependents in any one group is not likely to be constant, nor will the changes in these proportions be of any practical interest. Defendents can only be considered for massed occupations, and the total for the city as given above, is a sufficient index of the position of the Bombay population in this matter. In a few cases of the larger Sub Classes\* dependents figures are cited, but without discussion. The figures of workers are checked by comparison with the Industrial Tables, wherever this is possible and necessary.

The general fall in workers is natural, having regard to the fact that there is still cultivation in the north of the island, and that the cultivable area is steadily diminishing. The cause of the excess of female workers at this Census is unknown.

In detail the only group that calls for remark is Group II, Cattle and buffalo breeders and hecepers-- -

There must be more than 115 cattle owners in Bombay Island, and the almost complete disappearance of this group must be due to some fault in classification Pari passi with the reduction in the number of owners the number of herdmen, &c, falls from 170 to 7. The most probable explanation lies in Group 133, Sellers of milk, butter and ghee," in which the workers rise from 3,261 to 5,099. Taking both Groups into account we get—

Group	11 -1911	Males	2,674,	Females	180
${\tt Group}$	133— "	"	2,412,	"	819
		•	5,086		999
$\mathbf{G}$ roup	111921	Males	112,	Females	3
Group	133— "	٠ ,,	4,766,	**	333
			4,878		336

Rearranged thus the slight reduction in the figure is reasonable, having regard to the reduced space available for grazing, and the increased importance of the rail-imported milk trade

Here also the reduction can be explained by combining with this group Group 131 "Fish Dealers" We then get—

\*Occupations are classified under (1) Class, (2) Sub-Class, (3) Order, and (4) Group The Group is the final unit. The Group numbers are somewhat altered at this Census, but where the 1911 Group figures are cited they are cited under the current Group No.

Group 17-1021	Males 1450	Females 803
Group 131 - "	, 1200	, 1061
	2,740	1 384

Reference is however invited to the discussion under Group 110 below

### Sub Class III - Industry

Industry means all processes of manufacture, as opposed to Sub-Class V Trade which means all wholesale and retail trading in any article. But in India, where the manufacturer and seller are as often as not the same person, there is always much difficulty in getting the figures into their right places. The rule is that cases of the dual occupation the Sub-Class III Industry has preference. But this rule is not always observed.

The figures of this Sub-Class as a whole were-

Workers—1911 Males 160 720 Females 30,728 Dependents 116 620

The Industrial Statistics which cover practically the same occupations, but are confined to Establishment employing 10 payed workers, show—

Employees Males 168,401 Females 88,611 Having regard to the fact—firstly that there must be very large numbers of persons falling within this Sub Class who are not employees in Establishments (as defined) and secondly that the Occupation Taile includes under workers" the owners (employers) of industrial Tables are lide them it is at once clear that the figures in the General Occupation Table must be much too low The reason for this is to be found in Sub-Clau XI Insufficiently Distribed Occupations.

Group 187- Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified " which shows-

Workers, Males 128 128 Females 37 749 This is infortunate but it is difficult to avoid 1 the Bembsy multhand sage when saked his cooquetion return mill labourer. On the other hand, just as he may return some specialized trade term such as deffer or "finisher which, though a nuisance in the Alstraction Office is yet identifiable, so he may go to the other extreme and return morsers more and simple. The difficulty is one which renders our man Occupation Table in mill contract (though not necessarily elsewhere) much less which let have the supported to be but reflection will show that it is a difficulty which is withinkly maperable, so long as we have to rely on Enumerators who are either enforced Homorary workers from Government and Municipal Offices, or if pand, are of poor education and often of poor character.

To take the more important Orders within the Sub-Class-

### Order 6 - Textiles.

Workers-1911 .. Males 92,985 Females 27,514. --1921 102,516 n 31,472.

The figures under Textiles and connected industries in the Industrial Tables which cover the same ground, show—

Employees-1971 Males 124 983 Females 36,741.

Here as already explained the missing workers are to be found in Group 187 Labourers and Workmen otherwise Unspecified

The Textele employees are (from the Industrial Tables) esparable into—

Managerial Staff (some combined) 140

Supervaing and technical Staff (do ) 101

" Females ... 22,771

Of the unskilled workmen, according to the Table, only 1,177 males and 606 females are under 14 years of age. But of the figures it is justifiable to be suspicious, since the various factory laws and regulations are likely to induce a tendency to overstate age in the case of children.

Estimated as percentages of the total population of the each sex the employees in textile establishments represent 162 per cent of the males and 95 per cent of the females in the Island. This is including all employees up to the Managers. If we add the owners, and those persons (number unknown) who depend mainly or wholly for their livelihood on the dividends from mill shares the premier importance of this Industry in Bombay is at once apparent

Practically the whole of the textile establishments come under the head of "employ ng mechanical power" and the difference, therefore, between the number of employees in Part II and Parts IV and V of the Industrial Tables is negligible. This being so it follows that the 1911 figures from Industrial Tables of that year are comparable with the current figures. The comparative figures are—

The bulk of the figures of course comes from the three items—'Spinning Mills, Weaving Mills, and Spinning and Weaving Mills It is not desirable to compare these individually for the two Censuses, because of the uncertainty of the descriptions. But the total number of establishments in the whole head Textiles and in these three types were—

Textile Establishments

Total—1911 ...135

1921 154

Spinning, Weaving, and Spinning and Weaving Mills

1911 85 1921 101

The figures given above for employees in 1911 represent only 136 per cent. of the males in that year and 65 per cent of the females, which as will be seen, are much lower ratios than at this Census The importance of the industry is therefore apparently much increasing

The sharp rise is in the Group 40, "Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, waterbags, saddlery, harness, &c, which shows—

The 1911 figures are clearly wrong The leather workers must have got into some other group, but it is not known which

There should be a rise, but the actual rise seems rather high, and indicates either that persons were wrongly excluded from this Order in 1911 or have wrongly been allocated here this time

B 1905-X

At both Censuses the figures under this Order in the General Occupation Table failed to secure harmony with those under Metal Industries in the Industrial Tables. The Industrial figures were-

> (Ratablishment with 20 paid workers and over) 1911-Males 8 751. (Ratablehment with 10 paid workers and over) 1921 - Males 19 004

Employees in Metal industrial establishments

VII - Metal Industries. Rul-Olass III - Industry

Females 182. It is unfortunate that the figures from the two different classes of Tables should be so hadly out of alignment. But the schemes of classification are

General Occupation Table

singularly different.

Order 9 - Metals.

Group 46 - Forging and rolling of tree and other metals.

Group 47 - Makers of arms guns do. Group 48 -Other workers in iron, and makers of implements and tools princi-

pally or exclusively of srow. Group 19 - Workers in brass, copper and

bell melal Group 50 -- Workers in other metals (time mue, lead, quickulour de but not pre cious metals)

Group \$1 - Workers in Ments, dis-sunk ers. de.

Industrial Tables

(Bomban City only)

H's Mayesty : Wint Mechanical and Rugineering Workshops

Brass Foundries. Metal Workshope. Aluminum Factories. Brass and Copper Works. Gold and Silver Factories. Iron Works or Factories. Lead Fastories Tue Factories

Safe Manufacturing Companies.

The inclusion in the second scheme of Gold and Silver Factories makes a difference of only 190 males. But even though otherwise the classifications cover the same ground it is essential in such a dittioult matter as recording occupations to see that, should there be two different bases of record, they should contain approximately the same detailed items.

Another matter which makes the comperison of the Occupation and Industrial Tables so difficult in this matter of Metal workers is that so many Industries contain a metal section. Thus the Railway workshops, Motor re-pairing works. Tramway workshops and many others. Not that this can be offered as an excuse for the deficiency in the General Occupational figures Quite the reverse will be found to be the case. The only explanation is that the missing workers are included in Sub-Olass XI - Insufficiently described occupations.

The main increase so far as the General Occupational Table is concerned. is in Group 46 "Forging and rolling of iron and other metals the figures for which are-

> 1911 .. Males 10. Females 1921 2.688 48

It is not known where the 1911 persons got to, who have this time got into this group. The workers in this Group will probably be mainly in the Railway Workshops and in 1911 they may therefore have gone as they should, into Order 22 Transport by Bail But this is only a conjecture.

Order 11 - Themseal Products.

Group 59- Manufacture of abrated and mineral scatters and ice."

Workers-1911 ... Males 33 Females 1

1991 .. , 80

In 1911 the words "and ice" were not added to this group. The figures at both Censuses were unduly low. Probably this is a subsidiary occupation followed by persons, whose main occupation is manufacture of some other commodity, or who are dealers in food-stuffs. But the Industrial Tables show employees in Aerated Water Manufacturies as follows—Males 2,050, Females 140. And this may be taken as the correct figure. Manufacturers of Ice come, in the Industrial Tables, into a different class.

The high proportion of women workers in this Order is due entirely to Group 75, "Manufacture of tobacco, opium and ganya", in which there are 1,081 males, and 3,062 females. In Group 65, "Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders" there are more women than men, but the figures are very small (M 117, F 143)

Almost all the groups show falls

Group 68-"Butchers", declines -

This is possibly due to the Slaughter House at Bandra, which is outside the Island

Group 74—"Toddy Drawers", also shows declining figures, as is natural having regard to the extension of buildings in the north of the Island This is an occupation which must have been a very important one in the early days of Bombay

Group 72-" Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam, condiments, do"

These have evidently gone into Sub-Class V, Trade Combining with this Group Group 134, "Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses" we get-

Order 13 - Industries of the Dress and Toilet.

Neither the Order, nor any of the Groups call for comment This Industry is evidently almost entirely in the hands of the small home worker. The Industrial Tables show only 1,350 males and 34 female employees. This is of course as would be expected. Large tailoring or dressmaking establishments have not yet arrived as part even of Bombay's Industrial life.

Workers-Males 341 Females 18

The figures are hopelessly at variance with those of the Industrial Tables, which give—

XIV Construction of the Means of Transport and Communication.

Employees -Males 5 945 Females 27

There is really little excuse for the discrepancy. We have this time a new Occupational Group 90 "Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles, with—

Workers-Males 290 Females 12.

And in the other we have "motor car works with-

Employees - Males 2,169 Females 3

Again the Industrial figures must be taken as the correct ones.

Order 17 - Production and Transmission of Physical Forces (Heat Light Electricity Motive Powers)-

with one group only namely Group 93 Gas workers and electric light and power

Workers-Males 980, Females 21

is analogous to but not coterminous with the Industrial Class XV Production and Transmission of Physical Forces, with—

Employees Males 1,308 Females 5

This Industrial Class includes "Ice Pactories which, as we have already seen, are amalgamated in the Occupation Tables with Aerated waters under Observed Products (properly so called) another example of divergent classification. The Ice workers in the Industrial Tables are 190 Male only

Order 18 -Other Mucellaneous and Undefined Industries.

This is not exactly comparable with any one order last time. It embraces two of the 1911 Orders, namely Industries of Lixxwy and those pretaining to the Arts and Sciences, and Industries consected with Refuse matters of the Arts and Sciences, and Industries consected with Refuse matters (The amalgamation of these has unavoidably produced a cynical effect which it is hardly possible to omit to notice, but which is evidently accidented) But the Group of 1911 entitled "Nesspaper and Maganne Managers, Editors, Journalists, de." have been removed to Sub Class VIII Professions and the Liberal Arts, since they do not exactly come within the meaning of Industry as intended for Sub-Class III

Group 84-" Printers lithographers engravers, do "

Workers-1911 Males 4,815 Females 83.

", 1921 ... ", 2,767 108.

The reduction here is certainly wrong and is not easily explicable by reference to any other group. The Industrial Tables give the correct figures namely Printing Presses—

Employees Males 5,868, Females 7

Group 98- Workers in precious stones and metals de de

Workers—1911 ...Males 5,185 Females 199
19°1 ... , 4,389 , 72.

This is possibly correct. It is not explicable by combination with the group for trade in these articles, where also the figures have fallen.

Groups 102—"Contractors for the disposal of refuse, &c" and 103" Sweepers, scavengers, &c"

Workers—1911 Males 4,625, Females 2,247 ...—1921 ,, 4,060, ,, 2,167

All but a very few are sweepers, *Group 102* containing only 151 workers. The two were not separated in 1911 The reduction is probably not correct. The heavy rise in Group 163 (see below) suggests that some of the large staff of Municipal Sweepers have got into that Group at this Census

# Sub-Class IV — Transport

There is here a reduction. The figures are—

Workers—1911 Males 74,500, Females 4,070, Dependents 43,660.

,, —1921 ,, 64,686, ,, 2,673, ,, 40,093

A new Order 19, Transport by Air, appears, but with only 11 workers

Order 20 —Transport by Water

Workers—1911 Males, 36,298, Females 2,932 , —1921 ,, 30,006, ,, 1,042

There is reduction in all groups

Group 105 is for "Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbour works and dockyards, including pilots" And Group 106 is for "Labourers" in these occupations These two were not separated at the last Census The combined figures are—

Workers—1911 Males 13,794, Females 2,793 ,, —1921 ... ,, 10,729, ,, 986

The reduction may be due to the fact that in 1911 large dock-works including the construction of the Alexandra Dock were in progress

Group 107—" Shipowners and their employees, ship brokers, ship's officers, engineers and mariners and firemen"

Workers—1911 Males 18,848, Females 133 ,, —1921 ,, 17,753, ,, 41

This is a rather unsatisfactory Group, being a very heterogeneous collection, from the merchant prince who owns a fleet to the stoker in a tramp steamer. The figures would necessarily vary according to shipping in the harbour

Group 110 - "Boat owners, boatmen and towmen"

Workers-1911 . Males 3,685, Females 6 , -1921 . ,, 1,279, ,, 3

There is here a large reduction,—nearly two-thirds. In 1901 the head "Boatmen and bargemen" contained no less than 17,618 workers, all males. It is certain that the Group is liable to misinterpretation. It is not easy for the sorter in the Abstraction Office to distinguish between "mariners" and "boatmen", especially if he is scarcely educated in English, as is usually the case. It would be interesting to know the number of persons dependent on small boats for their living. But we evidently cannot get this information from the figures. It seems, however, that the importance of the small boat may be declining. Reference is invited to the figures of Group 17, "Fishing" discussed above

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### Order 21 -Transport by Road

Workers—1911 Males 20 060 Females 599, Dependents 15,893 —1921 13 134, 178, 11.896

Here also there is a decrease.

Group II3— Owners Managers and employees (axcluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles including trans Group III—"Owners, Managers and employees (axcluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles" and Group II6— Pack elephant came, mule are and bulloab conners and drivers were last time not separated. The figures are—

All Vehicles, Motor " Other " Prok animal drivers	Worker "	1 1 	! 	Isles "	15 178, - 2,031 4 763 5,239	Females	188. 28. 78. 47	
41143					12.088		153	

In the first place the 1921 Group figures for Group 116 "Prizors &c., of peak annuls" are almost certainly wrong. There must be a full number of peak donkeys on earth works in the north of the Island, but there cannot be enough to support five thousand persons. It is clear that there has been a wrong classification, probably due to the Sorbers and Compilers not knowing the meaning of the word peak and classifying bullock cart drivers to this Group. The reduction in the combined figures is probably correct, since the increased use of motor forces has been a noticeable feature of the decade and every such lorns done away with much more than one cart

### Group 117-" Porters and Messengers

There is clearly a mistake here. It is difficult to detect the cause. The 1911 figure was probably too high and the 1921 figure too low. In all probability Railway porters were included here in 1911 but have got into the next Order on this occasion.

### Order 22 -Transport by Rail.

A possible explanation of part of this rise has been suggested under Group 117 above. On the other hand if the suggestion regarding sillocation here in 1811 of persons shown this time under Group 46 Forgusg and rolling of you, 4c., is correct (see above) then the rise is more than it would otherwise be.

Amalgamating the various figures we get-

	Workers-1911	Males	10, Fen	neles
n 117 Order 22,	H 79	n	4,768, 15,454	
117	Workers-1921		20 282, 2,583, Fem	
Order 22,	'n	n	18,884	1 027
			21,558	1,070.

## Sub Class V —Trade

Workers—1911 Males 77,200, Females 7,125, Dependents 76,414 , —1921 , 102,161, , 9,515, , 101,529:

While the totals for the Sub-Class rise, the individual figures in many groups fall. The cause of this will be understood from the following —

Order 25 -Brokerage Commission and Export

Workers—1911 Males 6,096, Females 47 ,, —1921 ,, 9,427, ,, 97

and-

Order 40 — Group 152, "General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified".

Workers—1911 . Males 14,450, Females 755 ,, —1921 ,, 28,704, ,, 1,671

This Group in 1911 did not specify "General Storeheepers" which has been added this time to accommodate the type of shop so common in the mofussil known as "kirane" and other analogous terms

The rise in Order 25 means that persons have this time got into the Table as Brokers who last time got in as traders, and the rise in Group 152 covers most of the other losses But there is yet a third refuge for the incompetent Sorter, namely —

Group 154 — "Other trade (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)"

Workers—1911 Males 118, Females 5, 1921 ,, 2,409, ,, 227

Large reductions occur in Order 26, Trade in Textiles, Group 136, "Grain and pulse dealers," Group 139 "Dealers in hay, grass and fodder," Order 35, Trade in Furniture, Order 38, Dealers in fuel, and Group 148, "Dealers in precious stones, jewelry, &i" With the exception of the fuel dealers these reductions can be attributed to the cause already noted Fuel may possibly be less important in view of the increase in electrical power

Increases occur in Order 28, Trade in Wood (other than firewood), Order 29, Trade in Metals, Machinery, Knives, Tools, &c, Order 34, Trade in Olothing and Toilet Articles, and a few others The following may be noted as interesting—

Order 32 - Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, &c

Group 129 —" Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice"

Workers—1911 Males 1,862, Females 78, 1921 ... 1,522, ... 32

Group 130 - "Owners and Managers of hotels, cookshops, serais, &c, and their employees"

Workers—1911 Males 5,012, Females 822 ,, 1921 ,, 7,572, ,, 1,011

Sub-Class VI — Public Force Order 41 — Army

Workers-1911 Males 2,930, Females , 1921 ,, 6,136, ,, 50

The increase is mainly due to the presence of a large transport in the harbour

The Navy on the other hand shows a reduction, but the figures are never important

Group 159 - "Police"

Workers—1911 Males 3,510, Females ,, 1921 ..., 3,226, ,, 4

#### Rub-Class VII - Public Administration.

The total falls alightly This is caused by the following—Group 181 "Service of the State (not assigned to any other specified Group)

Workers-1011 Males 4,146, Females 0

This 1921 figure is impossible. It is feared that the Government Clerical Establishment has gone almost solid into Group 183 under clerks—in unspectfied offices— which group this time rises from 35,297 to 43 371.

In contradistinction to this we have the following—Group 163. A Municipal and other Local (not village) servants not assigned to any other specified group.

Workers-1911 Males 4.787 Females 607

The cause of this rise is suggested under Group 103 above, namely that some of the Muniopal sweepers were in 1911 classified as sweepers, but have thus time been sillocated here. A rise was inevitable, but not so bug a rise.

#### Sub-Olass VIII - Professions and the Liberal Arts.

Workers—1911 ...Males 15 789 Females 2,038, Dependents 17 780.

This Sub-Class includes Religion, Law Medicine, Instruction, and Letters Arts and Sciences. The reduction is hardly likely to be correct, and may be attributed to the wrong classification resulting in persons going into "In sufficiently described occupations" who ought to have gone in here.

#### Sub-Class X - Domestro Service.

Workers—1911 Males 45 130 Females 9 736, Dependents 17 090

1921 83.695. 8.660. 17.846.

The large reduction in this Sub-Class is surprising. We have one entirely new Group 183 "Private motor drivers and cleaners" with

Workers-Males 8,891, Females 95, Dependents 8,250

But the other two (old) groups show heavy falls, a.e., all serrants both indoor and outdoor. It is possible that this high cost of living, and the exchange of the bungalow for the flat has caused a genuine reduction in the number of household servants required. There is no other obvious explanation. The groups which in 1901 might be allocated here total 45 014 makes and 8,663 famals. There is no reason why the domestic servants should get into "Insufficiently described Occupations."

#### Sub-Class XI - Insufficiently described Occupations.

Workers-1911 ... Males 92,903, Females 18 051 Dependents 78,644,

There is a regretishle rase in this Sub-Cless. Of course a fairly large number of persons ought always to go in here especially cooked with no special line clerks out of work and so on. But the number is far too high, and the total workers and dependents amount to no less than 184 of the total population of the Island, against 184 in 1011. The only group which falls is 189 "Mechanics otherwise surgeories." There is a big rise in 186 "Cathers constitute, book keepers clerks and other employees on suspecified, there were houses and shops " and also in 187 Labourers and workmen otherwise was specified. This Group, the figures of which are:

Workers—1911 .. Males 50,689 Females 12,810

almost certainly includes a good number of mill hands.

135 In the following Table an attempt is made to redistribute the figures appearing in this Sub-Class It will be seen that a certain number of clerks and a considerable number of Labourers are left as before, in pursuance of what is stated above. The figures of those transferred and those left are speculative only, but arrived at after due consideration, on the basis of probability

Proposed Redistribution of persons entered in the General Occupational Table under Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently Described Occupation

		Group under which appearing in the General Occupation Table					ole		
			Manu- rers, ssmen ontraot- herwise oified	Account Book k Olerks as employee specified warehout sho	eepers, nd other is in un offices, uses and	othe	echanics rwise confed	and W	abourers orkmen a unspeoi- d
{	•	Males	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females.
	Sub-Class III, Industry	1,000	400	4,000	450	800	100	55,000	11,000
	Sub-Class V, Trade	1,000	300	25,000	<b>4</b> 00	12	1	800	200
	Sub-Class IV, Transport	700	40	1,000	50	250	10	5,000	500
sferred	Sub-Classes I and II— Agriculture and Mines	17	2	71	5			2,000	300
uch tran	Sub-Classes VI and VII— Public Administration and Public Force			3,000	190_			100	10
Sub-Class to which transferred	Sub-Classes VIII and IX— Professions and the Liberal Arts, and Persons living on Income			5,200	100			100	10
Sub	Sub-Class X—Domestic Service		1				1	1,000	200
	Remaining over as genuine cases of persons of clerical or labouring occupation, not assignable to any definite Sub-Class	}		5,000	500			64,123	15,529

<sup>136</sup> The figures from Sub-Class XI having been thus redistributed\* the following Table is presented showing the estimated redistribution of the whole population by main types of occupation. Dependents are taken in lump without distinction by occupation. The basis on which each set of figures of workers is arrived at is set forth in detail. In the case of Industry the figures from the Industrial Tables, being on the fact of them much more reliable than any figures in the General. Occupational Table, were taken first, and then adjustments added to get the totals. Nothing else calls for special comment, as the method of working is fully set forth.

<sup>\*</sup> It may be asked why minor adjustments were not made for the particular cases in the detailed discussion already given where it is believed that persons have got wrongly transferred in Classification from one group to another. The answer is that such minor adjustments would (I) have been based on speculation only, and (2) have rendered the ultimate resulting figures far too complicated. By confining adjustments to Sub-Class XI only and stating them in detail any reader can make his own deductions from the actual figures in City Table VII and can modify the adjustments made in this Report, if he considers them wrong

# Proposed Distribution of the Population of Bombay Town and Island by Occupations, 1921. Workers,

CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	Mains,	Parels.	Males.	Popular
Sub-Class I.—Reployments of armais and vegetation and Sub-Class II.—Exployment of Minerals.		-		
Form the General Occupation Table	6.961	2.025		
Add transferred from Sub-Clam XI, as explained in separate Table.	2,088	807		
Total Ag	riculture o	nd Vines	9,049	9,839
CLASS B —PRRPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.				
SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY				
Industrial Operations				
1. Textiles	190,950	86,740		
9 Others	39,794	1,719		
	150,574	88,459		
Industrial Workers above the rank of Operatives.—	100,07	00,000		
1. Textiles	8 933	1		
9. Others -	4,044	81		
	8.027			
Total employed in Industrial Establish ments, as defined, 1991, for the separate Industrial Census.	168,701	38,511		
Add difference between total workers in Industrial Establishments and total workers in Sub-Class III in the General Occupational Table.	19,978	8,587		
Add transferred from Sub-Class XI, as explained in separate Table.	60 800	11,960		
,	Total In	dustries	249 479	84.298
SUB-CLASS IV -TRANSPORT,				
From the General Occupation Table	64,696	2,678		
Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	6,950	600		
,	Total T	rancport	71,636	8,978
SUB-CLASS V TRADE				
From the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	102,161 25,812	9,515		
,	Tate	l Trade	128 978	10,416
CLASS C—PUBLIC ADMINIS- TRATION AND THE LIBERAL ARTS.				10,410
Sup-Class VI.—Public Force  AND Sup-Class VII.—Public  Administration.				
From the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	17,517 8,100	9,968 200		
Total Public Force a	A Admini	thetine	90,61 <b>7</b>	0.40-
			₹,011	2,486

•	. Males.	Females /	Males.	Females.
CLASS D-MISCELLANEOUS		2 chitares	IIIIICA	2 02200
Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and the Liberal Arts and Sub-Class IX —Persons living on income	~			
From the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	17,357 5,300	3,185 110		
Total Professions, &c, and p	versons living on	income	22,657	3,295
Sub-Class X —Domestic Service	3			
From the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	33,695 	8,860 200		
	Total Domestic	service	34,695	9,060
Balance left in Sub-Class XI.— General Occupations, not assignable to any other	_			
Sub-Class—1 Clerks, &c. Sub-Class—2 Labourers, &c	5,000 64,123	500 15,529		
- Tota	l Insufficiently de	scribed	69,123	16,029
Sub-Class XII. Unproductive O pations, Inmates of Jails, Beggars, &c, Prostitutes, &c			5,068	4,483
GRANI	O TOTAL WOR	KERS	611,297	105,672
DEPENDENTS WITHOUT DI		JPATIONS	160,035	298,910
GRAND	TOTAL (Popul	lation)	771,332	404,582

137 Having got the figures arrived at in the manner explained in the above Table we can set them down in a concise form, and take out the percentages to the total population

		Actual Numbers			Precentages on total population of each sex and of both sexes combined.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Both sexes combined.
	ACTUAL WORKERS						
1	Agriculture and Mines	9,049	2,332	11,381	12	6	10
2	Industries—  (a) Textile Operatives  (b) All others	120,950 128,529	36,740 17,558	159,690 146,087	15 7 16 7	91 43	12 4 13 4
	Total Industries	229,479	54,298	803,777	32 4	134	258
3 4. 5	Transport Trade Government and Local Bodies	71,636 128,973 20,617	3,273 10,415 2,486	74,909 139,389 23,103	92 167 27	8 26 6	6 4 11 8 2 0
6	Professions and private income	22,657	3,295-	25,952	29	8	22
<b>7</b> 8	Domestic Service Workers not assignable to any other head	34,695 69,123	9,060 16,029	43,755 85,152	45 90	22 40	38 72
9	Unproductive	<b>5,06</b> 8	4,463	9,551	0.6	12	8
	GRAND TOTAL WORKERS	611,297	105,672	716,969	792	262	61 0
	DEPENDENTS	160,035	298,910	458,945	208	738	39 0
TC	TAL POPULATION	771,332	404,582	1,175,914			

- 188. The Industrial Tables give a number of minor figures which it is not proposed to discuss, for instance the caste and birth-place of skilled and unskill ed workmen, and many other things. The two examples cited are not tabulated in detail, as is done for instance in City Table VI, Part II, but are only sofficiently given to the extent possible without creaveighing the Table Anyone withing for information regarding workers and industries in Bombay can get extensive and varied information from the Industrial Tables. But since birth place in general has already been vary fully discussed and occupations also it is not proposed to take up further space by merely setting forth figures that do not require explanation.
- 189 Still less justification would seem to exact for setting forth details of the kind of power employed in Industrial Egishhalments, regarding which full information will be found in the Tables. The Cenurs collects Industrial information as a sort of addition to its ordinary work, because it has ready the organisation for tabulating the results. But it was fall that, as there is a Department of Industries, the discussion of the number of Establishments, the class of workmen, and still more the types of mechanical power more properly belongs to that Department.

#### SECTION 19 - BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, AND RELIGIOUS MUNDICARTS IN BOMBAY

- 140. The Census slips for Beggars, do. were subjected to special sorting moder to take out certain figures. No Tubulation by infirmities was tempted because—(1) Infirmities, not being entered on the ordinary Slips, would have involved further, operations in the way of reference to the Snumeration Books, and therefore extra cost; (2) the Census record of Infirmities is not very valuable; and (3) by the time that the special sorting was undertaken the Corporation had decided to make a special count of beggars, and in that count infirmities, including several which are not recorded at the Census, were particularly attended to. The results of the Corporation's special count are published in Hem No 69 of their proceedings.
- 141. In comparing the results of the two enquires the different definitions adopted must be borns in mmd—
  - (I) In the general Census the definition will be as follows -
  - "All persons who returned their occupation or whose occupation total returned by others, as Beggar Beligious Mendicant or any vernacular term translateable into either of those
  - (II) In the Corporation s special count the definition was-

#### Any person found actually begging at the time

- 142. The general Comms was taken between the hours of 6-0 p.m. and midnight on 18th March 1921. The Corporation's special count was taken between the hours of 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. on 6th November 1921
- 148 The total numbers obtained at the special count were 6,888. The Eventive Health Officer remarked—"the figures do sof represent the total number of begars in the City but they may be accepted as conductive evidence that the total number whatever it may be is considerably in excess of 7000. The figures obtained at the general Cemsus are 7724, which bears out the Health Officer's remark. Yet even so it has to be remembered that even in Indis there are probably more persons who being truly beggars, will falsely record their occupation as anything else, than vice versa. On the other hand again it has also to be remembered that the figures of beggars are not likely to be so constant from day to day as those of many other professions. There is nothing to indicate whether the date of the Census (18th March 1921) was a date on which beggars would be about normal. On the whole the figure 8,000 may be fairly taken as the approximate number of beggars present in Bombay on any day in 1921 this figure being corroborated by both counts and any considerably higher estimate has sothing to nepport if

- 144 As regards the two occupations—Beggary and Religious Mendicancy—reference is invited to the Caste Table which follows. The following may be taken to Religious Mendicants.—
  - (I) Caste or profession names indicating Religious Mendicant,
  - (II) Brahmans (almost all of whom would belong to that Category) and
  - (III) Fakırs

Probably many of the Jains would also be Religious Mendicants But they can be excluded, because (1) their numbers are small, and (2) their exclusion would counterbalance any Brahmans who, not being Religious Mendicants, have been incorrectly taken to that head. The figures thus obtained are as follows —

	Males	Females	Total.
Religious Mendicants	1,903	454	2,357
Ordinary Beggars	3,811	1,556	5,367
Total	5,714	2,010	7,724

145 This gives percentages of Religious Mendicants to the Total as follows—Males 33, Females 23, Both Sexes 31 These percentages are slightly higher than those obtained by the Health Officer, whose figures contained approximately 29 per cent of Religious Mendicants. The difference is very small, and is easily explicable on the assumption that some Religious Mendicants would at the time of the special count be inside temples and Maths

146 I regard the above figures and percentages obtained from the Caste figures in the manner explained as more correct than those of the Occupational Table of the General Census These are as follows —

	Actual Workers		Dependents	Total.
	Males	Females.	Both Sexes	
Religious Mendicants	832	61	230	1,123
Ordinary Beggars	4,430	1,360	811	6.601

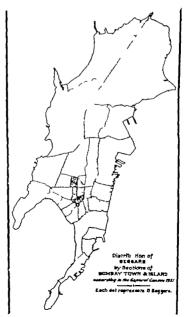
It would seem that the Enumerators at the General Census did not always make an exact distinction between the two occupations. Nor is it to have been expected that they would, since many Religious Mendicants would return "Bhikshuki" as their profession, and in practice in the vernacular languages the same terms are used to describe the two occupations. A Brahman beggar may be regarded as a religious mendicant, but will usually describe himself as a beggar. Only if any legal action were taken to segregate beggars and leave religious mendicants to their calling he would certainly pass himself off as a mendicant. And for that reason the figure of beggars who would have to be provided for in such a contingency is much nearer 5,367 than 6,601

- 147 The first Table gives the distribution among the sections of the Island. The regions in which beggars chiefly reside at night can thereby be determined Bhuleshwar comes easily first. The map also illustrates distribution.
- 148 The second Table gives the distribution by Castes The only surprising feature is the extraordinarily high number of Waghris This easte is an exceedingly destitute easte from Gujarat And the cause of the influx of these people seems to call for enquiry.
- 149 The third Table shows distribution by Birth-place The United Provinces send to Bombay large numbers of beggars This is in accordance with general Birth-place statistics. Of the total population of Bombay City no less than 70,911 persons returned the United Provinces as their Birth-place,—a figure far higher than that for any other separate Province, and 29 per cent of the total number of those born in India beyond the Presidency. The number

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of Beggars from Gujarat comes to 1,140 and, if the Waghri caste figure (693) is correct, it follows that more than half the Beggars from Gujarat are of that caste.

160 The fourth Table is in three parts. The first part gives the distribution of Beggars by Age, Sex and Civil Condition. The second part compares the age distribution with that of the General population. As might be expected the proportion of beggars in the lowest age groups is lower and in the highest age groups higher than the proportions for the General population. This calls for no comment. The third part compares the distribution by Civil Condition with that of the similar distribution for the General population each age group being treated separately. Here as might be expected beggars are found to marry late. The suddenness with which the married percentage begins at age 20-25 is however unnatural. In all such studies there would normally be a gradual progression of figures and this is observable in the percentages for the General population. The explanation is not at the moment obvious but it must be remembered that if the age group 20-25 were analysed down to individual years the gradual progression might quite possibly be found to exist, though not observable when the figures are studied by five year groups. The figures however demonstrate that child widows do sof seem to be driven to beggary nor young married women and these points are important.



151 Figures\* also taken out which demonstrated illiteracy among Beggars This again was to be expected. And it may rather cause surprise that there are as many as 246 literate males and 47 literate females who do not earn a living rather than that the ratio of literates is lower than is the general population.

Table I -Distribution of Beggars, &c, by Sections in Bombay Town and Island, 1921

Table 1 -Distribution 9	g Beygars, ac, by Becceous in Bonie			1
Ward.	Section.	Males.	Females.	Total
GRAND TOTAL		5,714	2,010	7,724
A TOTAL	Upper Colaba Lower Colaba Fort South	84 1	20	104 1
	Fort North Esplanade	5 78	9 11	14 89
B Total	Chuckla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongri	638 168 377 93	312 35 245 32	950 203 622 125
C TOTAL	Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao	1,568 119 20 50 1,006 183 185	344 87 8 26 199 35 39	1,907 156 28 76 1,205 218 224
D TOTAL	Khetwadı Gırgaum Chowpatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı	577 119 6 272 180	102 24 7 15	679 143 13 15 272 236
E TOTAL	Tardeo Kamatipura First Nagpada Second Nagpada Byculla Tadwadi Mazagaon	961 49 418 19 22 235 190 28	523 15 160 26 68 112 134 8	1,484 64 578 45 90 347 324 36
F TOTAL -	Parel Sewn Sion	476 119 182 175	272 69 98 105	748 188 280 280
G Total -	Mahım Warlı	477 283 194	248 160 88	725 443 282
Howeless (2 c, Police Enumeration), Railway platforms and Boats		938	189	1,127

Table II — Distribution of Beggars sto., by Beligion and Caste Bombay Town and Island, 1991

Charles.	Males.	Female,	Yotal,
A-HINDU	4,919	1,447	5,656
I Casts or Profession names indicating Religious Henducants— Bars Bars Gondhali Gonery Ballu	111 - 8 69 497 466	111	9221 8- 99 689 606
	1,166	859	1,518
II Braksuss- Brahman Andioch Deshasth Gaod Gensvai Kande Chipavan Unspoonfod	16 11 77 2 3 8 563	48	16 11 77 9 8 611
	6772	48	720
HI Gulinoting and Herdenan Castes—Agri Agri Alur Bhandari Ban Dhangar Gwall Kharn Kob Kubi Rumi Lobana Mah Maratha Patidar and Patel	71 32 39 5 50 6 19 56 16 4 6 762 18 31	108 108 141 133 1 155	80 42 84 6 81 83 6 12 164 16 92 93 91 92
IV Artises and Trading Casts— Baris Dhots Gevendi and Kadiya Kasar Khatri Kumbhar Nhavi Sah Tell Blusti	89 5 93 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	28 1 1 1	96 6 2 8 10 4 3 8 2 7
	96	88	186
V Jungle and Wild Tribbs— Duble Rewal Thakur Vaghri	4 2 10 442	9 15 940	5 2 34 003
	467	937	794

Caste.	Males	Females	Total
VI. Wanderers and Gypsies—  Bahurupi Beldar Bhat	21 12 13 46	, 35 , <b>4</b> 39	56 12 17 85
VII Depressed Classes— Bhangi Chambhar Mahar and Dhed Mang	13 17 873 65 468	5 2 191 51 249	18 19 564 116
VIII Strangers from other parts of India	190	_ 109	299
B—MAHOMEDAN Fakır Others	1,393 65 1,328	484 54 430	1,877 - 119 1,758
C —JAIN	58	25	83
D-PARSI	1	7	8
E —CHRISTIAN	42	44 .	86
F—JEW	1	8	4

Table III—Distribution of Beggars, dc, by Birth-place, Bombay Town and Island, 1921

	Birth place.	Males.	Females	Total.
•	-	-		
	Bombay Town and Island	526	198	724
Konkan	Thana and Bombay Suburban  Kolaba and Janjira  Ratnagiri	20 41 462	38 65 111	58 106 578
Deccan	Khandesh and Nasik Ahmednagar Poona and Bhor Satara Sholapur Hyderabad (Deccan)	86 112 549 521 190 171	59 48 232 171 32 129	145 160 781 692 • 222 300
SOUTH INDIA	Karnatak Districts, Kanara and Savantwadi Mysore, Madras and Malabar Kolhapur	21 39 157	17 35 10	38 74 167

Dirik-plane.	. Yaka	Fernies.	Total.
GUJARAT Hotelis of Gujarat  Kathkwar  Mabi Kantha  Bawa Kantha  Outeh  Baroda State	485 51	88 214 10 99 18 8	988 699 10 78 99 48
Sind and Rairu { Sind (including Khairpur) . Rajputana and Ajmer	17	11 78	28 117
Omerican Lemma { Berns and Central Provinces Contral India Agency   Gwalior	68 26 87	85 19 1	103 88 88
NORTH IRDIA - { United Provinces Punjab, N W F Province and Delhi	1,488 929	979 97	1,755 256
Bungar Bengal, Behar and Orbes	85	86	91
BURNA	8		8
Gar	9.5	15	40
Rest of Ledia and Ledia Usermon strid	9	4	16
Arghanital	14	18	27
AIDIN THOM	97	5	82
	5716	2,010	7 791
	' '	•	

Table IV —Part I—Age and Civil Condition of Beggare, da, in Bombay Town and Island, 1981 Actual Numbers.

	ļ	Malas,		}	Pende.	
yt.	Unmagned.	Married,	Widewal.	Unmarried.	Mariel.	Widowel.
0 1 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	14 93 99 95 41 142 979 851 953 115 330 906 128 65 831 853 853 851 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853 853	425 329 336 535 535 230 214 19	2 18 40 145 60 20 93 131	10 923 93 93 95 150 100 103 103 103 40 40 95 95 90	159 170 199 901 130 54 18	6 8 89 87 83 49 111 97
Total	9,587	2,658	100	749	931	<b>23</b> 8

Table IV, Part II —Age distribution of Beggars, &c, compared with that of the General Population, Bombay Town and Island, 1921.

Ì	Actual N	nmhere	Proportions per 1,000.					
Ago	Beggi		Beggs	ırs.	General Po	General Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
0 1 2 3 4 0—5 5—10 10—15 15—20 20—25 25—30 30—35 85—40 40—45 45—50 50—55 55—60 60 & over	14 23 29 35 41 142 273 331 383 840 664 693 588 928 343 269 81 179	10 22 28 35 35 190 100 102 221 213 218 252 264 192 123 129 27	25 48 58 67 147 116 121 103 163 60 47 14 31	65 50 51 110 106 109 125 131 96 61 64 13 19	45 60 72 91 140 167 151 102 74 36 31 11 20 1,000	84 103 88 100 144 135 113 65 59 31 36 11 31		

Table IV, Part III —Percentage distribution by Civil Condition at each age period of (1) Beggars, &c, and (2) General Populations, Bombay Town and Island, 1921

	Males.				Females.							
- Age.	E	leggars		Genera	l Popul	ation	נ	Seggars.	•	Genera	al Popu	lation
	Unmd	Md	Widd	Unmd.	Md	Widd	Unmd	Md	Widd	Unmd	Md	Widd
0 1 2 3 4 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60 & over	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 49 50 40 35 14 18	51 50 58 57 71 64 80 23	2 8 15 18 7 77 68	100 100 100 99 99 98 92 74 44 23 11 8 5 4	1 1 2 8 26 55 75 86 88 89 87 83 80 73	1 2 3 4 6 8 13 15 23	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 26 19 10 10 15 16	71 78 79 76 68 44 14	3 3 11 14 17 40 86 100 100	100 99 99 99 99 95 68 23 9 6 5 4 3	1 1 1 5 31 75 87 86 81 71 56 47 34 33 21	1 2 4 8 14 25 41 50 64 77
All ngos	45	47	8	ქ 37	60	<b>3</b>	37	46	17	30	56	14

#### SECTION 20 -- PROSTITUTION IN BOSTAY

162. This enquiry was made by means of a special sorting of the slips over and above the sorting required for the ordinary Census Tables.

Group No 190 -- "Prostatutes and Procurers consisted of the following --Actual workers... Males 104, Females 2,995

Dependents... 385, .. 520

In the actual schedules all the above 489 males both workers and dependents had been shown as Procurer or some analogous term, and all the 8 525 females, both workers and dependents, as Prositute.

- 163 Prostitute for Census purposes means such person as returns her compation as prestution or other analogous term. Thus private prostitutes, if any who normally conceal their profession, would not get into our Census achedules as Prostitutes. Only those get in whose occupation is so obvious, or who are so hardened to opinion that concealment is either impossible or unnecessary.
- 154. Dependent means a person who is shown in the schedules as dependent upon a prostitute for her irrelihood. It is important to note that all females whose ages were returned as 18 and below were shown as dependents, and all those whose ages were returned as 14 and above were shown as actual workers. It will be noted that while the numbers returned as dependents at ages from 9 to 18 are never less than 88 for any individual year of age, and the numbers returned as sotual workers at ages from 16 to 20 never less than 89, yet at age 14 only 5 were returned. The explanation of these points seems to lie in the existing penal laws. It is evidently considered unsafe to return a cirl as age 14 or below and occupientum prostitute.
- 155. So far as actual numbers are concerned it is possible to compare the figures with those of 1901— No comparisons with 1911 are possible, because at that Census Prostitutes were amalgamented in an Occupational group with Beggars, Vegrants and others.
- 166 In 1901 the total number of Prostatutes, Actual Workers, was 1,942, and in 1921 was 2,935 These give per mille rates on the Total Population of 25 in 1901 and 3°6 in 1921 It has to be remembered however that in 1901 it was estimated that 43,200 persons were absent as refugees on account of plague. It is impossible to say for certain but it is probable that the protes alonal prostitutes would not for the most part be able to leave the City at such a time. The per mille rate might therefore have been lower in that year had there been no plague. But the difference would be every sight? And it may be stated definitely that if there is any theory current to the effect that prostitution has increased more rapidly than the general population in the last twenty years that theory is not borne out by the figures.
  - 157 Certain changes have however taken place. The regional distribution of Prostuttes within the Island has changed a good deal since 1901. The Table which follows gives the Sectional figures for comparison.

See next rage for Table

<sup>\*</sup> But not Dancing Gul \* which at all Censuses has been taken to the group for Musicians, &c.

<sup>†</sup> Even adding 45,000 persons to the Total Population the rate would only decline from 25 to 24 per cent.

Distribution of Prostitutes, Actual workers, Females, by Sections of Bombay City, 1901 and 1921

Į	Num		Number of Prostitutes			Number of Prostitutes.	
Ward.	Section.	1901	1921	Ward.	Section	1901	1921
<b>A.</b>	Upper Colaba Lower Colaba Fort South Fort North Esplanade	6		D	Khetwadı Gırgaon Chowpatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı	350 175 54 15 4	779 289 193
В	Chuckla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongri	87 4 5	28	E	Tardeo Kamatipura Ist Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla	142 207 1 10 9	444 896 3 13
С	Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao	42 65 328 46 223 131	1 1 316 4 11 2	F	Tadwadi Mazagaon Parel Sewri Sion	2 3 1 7 5	1 2
				G-	Mahım Woılı	6 12	

- 158 The Table shows clearly that together with the increase in the number of prostitutes there has been a concentration into more and more definite areas. From many Sections they have disappeared, and from others are disappearing. The two Sections Kamatipura and Tardeo contained in 1901 18 per cent of the total number of prostitutes, and in 1921 no less than 45 per cent. The significance of this will be understood later.
- 159 The number of dependents on prostitutes (both sexes) in 1901 was 477, and in 1921 (females) 530 It is impossible now to guess whether any males were returned as dependents in 1911. But assuming a similarity of custom it may be stated as approximately correct that the proportion of dependents to actual workers was in 1901, 1 in 41, and in 1921, 1 in 57. The significance of this also will appear later
- 160 In 1901 only 29 actual workers,—28 males and one female—and 6 dependents—(both sexes combined)—returned their occupation as terms classifiable under the Group "Procurers, Pimps, &c" In 1921 the number of Procurers, Brothel Keepers, &c, is 489 males,—104 actual workers and 385 dependents. No females returned such an occupation. This is important. It is well known that many old women keep brothels in Bombay, as in all cities. But it is probable that all such are backed up by a male supporter. As a matter fact, the 489 males were all or almost all returned as Procurers or Pimps and their dependents, and not as Brothel House Keeper, an occupation which would be considered dangerous to return. The Census cannot get at the numbers in secret occupations. But the great increase of our figure 489 over the figure 28 in 1901 seems to imply increased callousness of opinion in certain quarters of Bombay. There may not be proportionately more pimps than before, but there seem to be proportionately more who do not mind proclaiming themselves such

- 161 We can now consider the 1921 figures only. In the Tables at the end of the note the ratios of dependents to actual workers is shown in several cases. The significance of this is that the figures disclose two separate types of prostitution, which we might call the Indian and the International. These terms are used without any intention of pressing their apparant meaning too closely but merely for convenience. Of these types the first will be seen to be dominant in the chief prostitution Sections of O and D Wards, where the ratio of dependents to workers ranges from 1 in 1°2 in Chowpail to 1 in 85 in Pansawad: The second type is dominant in the Tardeo Kamatipurs area, where the ratio is 1 in 24 and 1 in 39.
- 162. These types are noticeable in the case of castes and religions also Of the more important religions there is 1 dependent for every 5 workers in the case of Hindus, 1 for every 17 Mahomedans, 1 for every 25 Japanese, and 1 for every 88 Christians. The peculiarity of 19 Jew dependents to only 8 workers must be accedental. No importance can be attached to any fact brought out by figures, unless the total numbers under examination are large. The ratios in the other cases would seem to imply either or both of the following tendences—(I) Hindu protiffutes the under conditions less divorced from ordinary domes to life and have a certain number of children. (2) the ranks of prostitution are filled up among Hindus by recruitment in childhood, but in the case of the other religions later and in the case of Christians not until puberty
- 163. As for the Caste distribution, in the following Castes provided in spractically traditional—Kalavantin, Kanchan Kolhati, Bhavin. Kanchan is perhaps rather a North Indian occupational term for prostitute than a true caste. The absence of Murall from the returns is noticeable, and is probably due to fear of prosecution, it being well known that Government interdicted by practice of dedicating girls as Muralls. The large number of Vanus is rather surprising
- 164 The age distribution is of interest mainly in the 0-14 period. It will be noticed that the numbers as ages after 0 shows a tendency to increase. In the earliest years from 0 to 8 or 9 the majority of the dependents will be children or relations of their supporters. But the rise at 10 which, having regard to the uncertainty of the age returns must be interpreted as 9 or 10 indicates the age at which outside recruitment begins. Among Actual Workers the smallness of the numbers in ages below 90 is raiher surpraising but the age returns are necessarily unreliable. The Table appears to prove that among protitions there is a lower proportion at all ages up to 10 and during the next two decades a much higher proportion. It would have been expected that prostatutes would show an excess at the period 16 to 19. The most probable inference is that ages of prostitutes below 20 are systematically ovariated. Another curious point is the fact that age 35 seems to be avoided. In the postably due to professional vanity on the part of the prostitute herself, who regards 85 as the time-limit for her powers of personal attraction.
- 185 In the Table of Birth places the very high figure for Gos is noticeable. Gos is evidently a direct recruiting ground for Bombay Brothels. Other figures which cause surprise are those for Hydershad (Decom) and Kashmir Jodhpur has been merged in Bajputana. But the figure for that State (26) is one of all proportion to its size or its proximity to Bombay
- 166 The Birth-places of dependents reveal the fact that for every two prostitutes from Goa there is one child. In the case of Savanivadi the depend onts solvally outnumber the workers. Can this mean anything except that there is considerable importation of very young children going on from those regions? If the Geanese prestitutes were bearing children in Bombay the birth-place of those children would be Bombay and not Goa.
- 167 The same phenomenon is brought out by the birth place returns of Brothel house keepers and procurers. These are largely from down the coast,— Bombay Gos, Ratnagiri, Savantvadi and Kanara supplying the great majority The figure for Gos especially is automishing

168 The literacy figures are of less interest. The following however is a comparison between literacy among Prostitutes and among the general female population —

Number per mille who are literate among Females above 14 years, in Bombay City, 1921

All females. Prostitutes 160. 95

the concentration in Kamatipura and Tardeo, the decreased ratio of dependents, and the remarkable increase in the number of persons returning as procurers all seem to indicate that while the extent of prostitution in Bombay has changed little since 1901, its character has changed a good deal, the Indian or domestic type giving way to the International or Brothel type. This is only an inference and may be incorrect. But it is desirable to point out that such an inference can be drawn from the figures.

Table I -Number and Location of Prostitutes, Actual Workers and Dependents,—Females, in Bombay City, 1921

İ	Section		Num	ber_of	Ratio of Depend-
Ward	No	Name of Section.	Prosti tutes.	Depend- ents.	ents to workers in chief areas of prostitution
A	1-5	- -			
В	6 7 8 9	Chuckla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongri	28	2	,
G	10 11 12 13 14 15	Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Khara Talao Kumbharvada	1 1 316 4 2 11	37	1 m 8}
D	16 17 18 19 20	Khetwadi Girgaon Chowpati Walkeshwar Mahalaxmi	779 289 193	196 94 160	1 m 4 1 m 3 1 m 1 <del>1</del>
E	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Tardeo Kamatipura Ist Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla Tadwadı Mazgaon	444 896 3 13 1	13 27 3 1	1 in 34 1 in 33
F	28-30	,			
G	31 32	Mahim Warli	8	3	

Table II — Distribution of Prostitutes, Actual Workers and Dependents females, and of Protesters and Brockel keepers males only by Religion, Caste and Bace, Bomboy Orly 1921

	1	1	finales of		
Costis.	Prosident,	Department etc Prostitutes	Retile of dependents to workers in the dide or section.	Protests and Brathel-loopers. (Asteal withers and dependents combined).	
!	Tembe.	Penie.		Males.	ĺ
HIMDU .	9,380	492		495	
Mahar and Dhed . Maratha and Kunba Kalayanim	890 719 908	187 254 40	1 in 61 1 in 8 1 in 5	97 970 35	
Vanu Kolhati Mang Kanchan Kamati Hhandan Rajput Hhavin	105 85 64 53 38 31 30 29	8 7 5 4 4 9 5 8	1 in 83 1 in 19 1 in 18 1 in 18 1 in 9 1 in 9 1 in 5 1 in 5	8 8 1 9 11 2 39†	
Other Castes and Casts not returned.	85	8		27	
MUSALMAN .	<b>5</b> 13	30		58	
Sheikh Pathan Bayyad Mogul	878 27 24 22	90 9 4	1 in 184 1 m 14 1 in 6	35 2	
Khojah Arab Others and Unspec- fied	15 6 46	4		20	
PARSEE .	6	8		•	
CHRISTIAN	88	1	1	4	
Indian-Christeen Anglo-Indian English French Emelen	64 17 1 5	1	1 in 84	1	
JEW .	8	19		ļ	
BUDDHIST	50	9	1	9	
Japanese Chimete	45 5	2	1 in 923	2	
~	ŧ	' '	~ '	1	

\* Gan. The males of this Caste are called Gans and the females Raisvant.

;

† Dovil. The males of this Casts are called Devil and the famales Bhavin.

Table III —Bu th-districts or countries of Prostitutes, actual workers and dependents, Female, and of Procurers and Brothel House Keepers, Males, Bombay City, 1921

United, = United to 1		_		
Birth place.	Prostitutes	Dependents on Prostitutes	Procurers and Brothel house-keepers (actual workers and depend ents combined)	Remarks
Bombay City British Districts of Gujarat*	460 68	44	106 12	•Including Gujarat unspecified
Thana Butish Districts of the Deccan Butish Districts of the Karnatak	4 827 71 51	127	5 43 16	
Kolaba Ratnagırı Kanara Sınd	306 48 11	38 14	$\begin{array}{c}4\\76\\13\\5\end{array}$	
Cutch Kathiawar Palanpur	10 58	10	2 5 1	
Kolhapur Savantvadı Madras, Mysore and Cochin	50 14 16	8 34	6 15 1	
Hyderabad State Baroda Gwalior	183	26	9 4 3	
Ajmer-Merwara Rajputana† Bengal	38 11		6	†Mainly Jodhpur
Delhi and Punjab Gentral Provinces United Provinces	88 3 39	3	9	
Burma , Kashmir	1 41			
Goa	510	225	137	
Arabia Turkey in Asia Egypt	5 17 8		1	
China Japan	5 45		1	
England France Russia	1 5 1		1	
Print 18 to 1970 to 1		•	,	

Table IV —Age and Civil Condition of Prostitutes, actual workers and dependents, Female, in Bombay City, 1921

	Dunale			ſ			
	DEPENDE	NTS		1	ACTUAL	WORKERS	
Ago.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Age.	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
Infant 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	20 37 40 36 33 40 24 21 44 41 58 58 40 58			14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31—35 36—40 41—50 51 & over	5 31 54 30 87 39 290 22 140 38 32 435 25 436 116 25 460 186 181 63 1 2,293	15 15 5 27 8 80 10 15 9 7 68 9 11 8 31 180 11 25 3	10 5 10 7 6 1 6 2 1 3 1 2 20 16 15 40 11 156

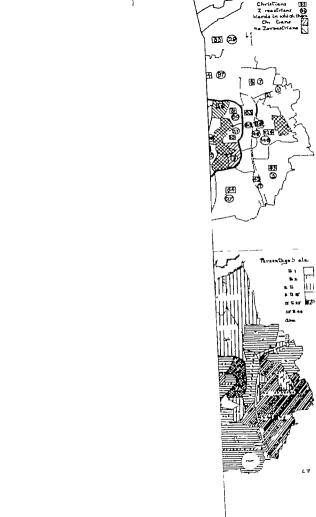
Table V -- Dutribution of 1,000 Females by age periods for (i) Prostitutes and (ii) the General Female Population, Bombay City 1921

Months per 1,000

App parket,	Prosideries.	General Population.			
0-4	47	84			
5—9	48	104			
10-14	56	90			
15-19	98	99			
20-24	196	148			
25-29	213	188			
30-84	252	141			
<b>85-</b> -89	10	89			
40-44	50	60			
45-49	10	50			
50\$4	20	9.5			
<b>5559</b>	10	925			
O <del>ver</del> 59	]	5			
Summary -	1				
014	151	9779			
15—19	} se ∣	99			
20-94	188	148			
<b>25</b> —84	455	276			
85 <b>&amp;</b> σ <del>τοι</del>	100	904			

Table VI —Literacy among Prostitutes, actual storkers uges 15 and upwards Bombay Olty 1921 (according to Country of Birth)

Country of Burkle,	Total	J.Servin.	Illiania.
Britah India	3,898	2.58	2,148
G <sub>OS</sub>	<b>8</b> 10	20	490
Ambia, Turkey in Asia and Egypt	80	\	90
Chms and Japan	50	8	47
Europe	7	7	
Total	2,995	985	2,710



## CHAPTER III—AHMEDABAD POPULATION

## SECTION 1 -AREA INCLUDED

- Ahmedabad, as a Census City, includes the Municipality and the Cantonment It is open to question whether at future Censuses Sabarmati ought not also to be included. That important Railway Junction and Settlement, is really part of the city in the widest sense, and the Railway workmen go to and from Ahmedabad daily. It is separated from the Shahibag Pura Ward by the river, which is bridged by the two Railways and has a well-established ford. A little way from the Railway area, and further down the right bank of the river, comes the great Sabarmati Jail. A road connects the Ellis Bridge Pura with the Sabarmati Jail area, and along this road buildings are beginning to spring up. Sooner or later the Railway Settlement, the Jail and the road from Ellis Bridge will have to be included in the City.
- 171 The maps in this Chapter are for the Municipal area only, and do not include the Cantonment, which lies to the East of the Shahibag Pura Ward The Municipal area is divided for convenience into the City proper, i.e., the old City within the wall, and the Puras, which are the modern extensions of the City outside it
- 172 In the hey-day Ahmedabad's greatness, under the Musalman dynasty, the palaces of the nobles stretched out southwest from the present Ellis Bridge to Sarkhej, and some centuries later Sarkhej was an important centre of indigo planting. But its glories are departed, and it could no longer be claimed as part of the suburban area.

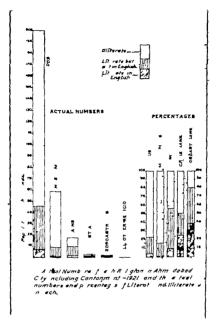
## SECTION 2 -POPULATION AND DENSITY

- 173 The comparative growth of Ahmedabad City is demonstrated in the Table on page 4, and in the diagram of the Logs of the population of Cities, facing page 3 Its growth has been somewhat steadier than that of any other City, being never interrupted by any severe epidemic of plague
- 174 The Map showing Density by means of dots gives a good impression of the distribution of the population within the City walls, where there are few open spaces, and those small. But in the Puras the population is not spread evenly over the whole area, but is definitely aggregated into settlements, sometimes, as in Asarva and Gomtipur, representing old villages absorbed into the Municipal area, just as Islington, Hounslow, Hampstead and many other villages, when first absorbed into Greater London, retained their village appearance for some generations
- 175 The statistics of "houses" in City Table I should not be used without referring first to the discussion of Housing Statistics in Chapter VII of this Report. The information there given, and the Housing Tables to which it refers, are a more reliable guide to buildings, house accommodation and tenements than the figures in City Table I, which are liable to misinterpretation, if used or quoted in their crude form

## Section 3 —Religions

- 176 In City Table III, and in the other three maps, the distribution by religions is shown. The Jains, who constitute an important element in the City, and by their wealth assume a power which their numbers do not warrant, are mainly confined to certain areas within the City walls. It will be seen that in those Wards in which Jains constitute an important element Musalmans, Christians and Zoroastrians tend to be absent. Conversely, where Musalmans, Christians and Zoroastrians are numerous, e.g., Raikhad, Jamalpur No. 1 and and Dariapur No. 1, Jains tend to be absent.
- \*The percentages shown on the two lower maps, for Jams and Musulmans are percentages of the population of the individual religion in any Ward to the Total population of that Ward

177 The actual numbers in each religion in the City (including Canton ment) as well as the actual numbers and percentages of literates in each, are shown in the samezed diagram



178. The actual percentages distribution by religion is as follows --

	Husto.	No. Open.	Jahr.	Livering,	Christian.	Other
Whole City	725	196	6:3	0.0-	0.0	0.1
Munapulity	2-5	196	64	0.0	08	0-1
Contournent	70.0	00.9	~~	0.0	0.7	

The corresponding figures for 1911 for the whole city were-

702 200 74 07 06 01

Here, therefore, as in Bombey the additions to the City population have been predominantly Hindu. The actual numbers added or lost to each religion in the decade, together with the percentages of each addition to the total gross addition are—

+46,191 +9,516 +1,220 +136 +1,131 -63

and the percentages borne by the additions or losses in each religion separately to the total of that religion in 1911 are—

+808 +198 +70 +10 +968 -00

The exceptionally high proportionate increase in Christians is paitly due to the presence of a small body of British troops in the Cantonment at this Census Nevertheless in the Municipal area alone the Christian figure increases from 1,190 to 2,124, an increase of 78 5 per cent

## SECTION 4 -AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

179 The age distribution of the population has already been given on page 23, and is also illustrated in the diagram facing that page. The age distribution by sexes is given below, together with that of the whole Presidency for comparison —

[	W	hole Presidency	,	Ahmedabad City			
Age Groups	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
0-5	127	119	134	103	92	117	
5-10	151	150	154	109	101	114	
10-15	116	124	108	104	110	96	
15-20	72	74	70	90	94	85	
20-25	80	76	84	109	112	107	
25-30	92	93	91	109	115	102	
30-35	83	90	87	105	108	100	
35-40	64	68	59	66	71	60	
40-45	62	62	64	74	76	73	
45-50	37	39	35	31	31	31	
50-55	44	43	45	48	44	54	
55-60	17	18	16	13	13	13	
60 65	28	25	30	24	20	30	
65-70	8	7	8	5	5	6	
70 and over	14	12	15	10	8	12	

180 The above age distributions are much as would be expected in a manufacturing city

In the sex distributions shown in the margin the recent rapid industria-181 lisation of the City is clearly brought out Number of Femiles per 1000 Males Abmedsbad City 1881 to 1921— There is now an excessive disproportion of Males 1.010 1881 part of Gujarat the normal ratio is about 905 females 1891 to every 1,000 males For comparison of Ahmedabad 919 1901 with other Cities and Towns in the Presidency, 1911 reference is invited to Subsidiary Table No 42 at II of the General Report, and to the diagram there 1921 the end of Chapter Women exceed males in the highest age groups, and are amlost equal In the middle groups the proportion is about 65-70 females in the lowest group for every 100 males

## Section 5 - Literacy

182. Literacy is always better in Cities and towns than in villages. It is Number per mille who were Literate in 1921—

Ahmedabad City British Districts of Gujarat

182. Literacy is always better in Cities and towns than in villages. It is deal ahead of the villages in the same region, as the marginal figures show. It is mainly a question of facilities. In towns schools are numerous and near at hand, in villages few and remote

183 Of the individual religions in the City it will be seen from the preceding diagram that,—excluding the Zoroastrians, and Christians, and taking only the indigenous religions,—the Jains are a good deal the best educated, and the Musalmans the worst. This peculiarity, which is common to the whole of the region, is a matter not so much of religion as of social standing. The Jains are well-to-do traders. In the Karnatak, where the Jains are largely cultivators of the Chaturth caste, the ratio of literates is quite low. There is nothing in the Jain religion itself, at any rate in its modern, Semi-Hindu form, which gives an impetus to education.

#### SECTION 6 -BIRTH PLACE

184 In the matter of borth place an attempt was made to differentiate between persons born in the city and persons born in the rest of the district. But the enumerators falled to make distinction and the idea of showing these two birth-places separately had to be abandoned. It is not impossible, as is shown by the success of the attempt in the case of Sholapur But it can only be achieved by a really energetic and diligent staff which at Ahmedabad was evidently lacking

185 The principal birth places of the population are as follows -

Number per 1 000 of the Ahmedabad Oity population 1921 sobo spere hore on the remove shows.

Ahmedabad Dustrict	603	Surat Datrict	8
Baroda State	128	Broach Dutnet	5
Rajputana	78	Bombay City	4
Kathawar	54	Central Provinces, &c.	8
Raira District	40	Punish & Delhi	8
Mahi Kantha Agency	19	Panch Mahala	2
United Provinces	17	Elsewhere	26
Palannur Agency	15		

Compared with Bonibay therefore, Ahmedabad is not nearly so cosmopolitan The high proportion from the Baroda State is perfectly natural, since the large Kadi Division of that State approaches to within a few miles of the City and there are also isolated Baroda villages within and interspersed with the Ahmedabad Dustrict steelf.

An analysis of occupations of the immigrants in City Table V Part III. shows that 29 287 Mill hands (including workers and dependents, both sexes combined) were born in the adjacent regions of Gujarat. This is however not of much importance especially in view of the fact that our Census "immigrant figures are figures of birth place, and that Indian married women usually return to their father s house for the birth of their first and often also of their subsequent children.

#### SECTION 7 - OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

In Ahmedabed the distribution of the whole population into workers and dependents shows ---

	-	Per seni.
	Workers Males	38
,	. Females	6
	Dependents (both sexes combined)	54

The proportion of dependents is therefore much higher than in Bombay the city being less industrialised and the cost of living less.

In the matter of Partly Agriculturists the position is even more deplorable than in Bombay out of 104,166 male and 20,568 female workers, (excluding the few shown as Agriculturets as their main occupation) only 4 males and no females were shown as having agriculture as subsidiary occupation. The figure is of course useless, and bears no relation to actual facts. The subsidiary occupation column of the general schedule must have been entirely neglected. In other words in this one particular our system broke down. Yet many of the Enumerators and Supervisors were recom mended for and got sanads for good work.

188. The number in Sub-Class XI-" Insufficiently described -(workers and dependents both sexes combined)-is 44,276 which is 162 per cent. of the total population. This is lower than the corresponding figure in Bombay and is practically the same proportionalely as the Bombay figure of 1911. Nevertheless the number of known unped fied is less open to objection than the numbers of Business men and clerks, which are far too high.

\* In comparing this section with the corresponding section for Bombay occupations in Chapter II, care should be taken to see whether the figures in any given case are for workers only or for workers and dependents. 1**9**129

189 The numbers in each of the Groups constituting this Class, and their proposed redistribution, are shown in the following table —

# Redistribution of Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations, (workers and dependents combined), Ahmedabad City

			184 Manu facturers, busi ness men and contractors otherwise unspecified	185 Cashiers, Accountants, Book keepers, Clerks and other employees in unspecified Offices, Warehouses and Shops	186 Mecha nics otherwise unspecified	187 Labour- ers and work men otherwise unspecified
Tot	al recor	ded	12,746	14,599	255	16,676
_ {	I.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation				2,000
errec	${ m m}$	Industry Textiles (cotton)	100	100		1,000
ransi		Others	1,000	1,000	100	1,000
ich t	IA	Transport	100	500	50	1,000
o wb	v	Trade	9,000	9,000		1,000
ass t	VII	Public Administration		200		100
Sub-Class to which transferred	VIII	Professions and the Liberal Arts		1,000		100
1	X	Domestic Service				500
Tot	tal trans	sferred	10,200	11,800	115	6,700
Remainder left in original Sub-Class XI		2,546	2,799	105	9,976	

190 In the case of Textile Industries the figures recorded in the General Occupation Table and those recorded in the Industrial Tables are not so far out of alignment as in the case of Bombay

## General Occupational Table -

Industries, Textiles, Groups 25, 26, 27, which cover all cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing, spinning, sizing and weaving

	Males	Females
Total Workers	33,074	7,753
Of these the following are specified as Home	Workers —	
	Males	Females.
Total Home Workers	923	546

So that, even leaving as factory workers both those specified as such and those unspecified, we get—

		Males.	F_males
		32,151	7,207
Industrial Tables—			
Operatives	•••	34,578	9,185
Higher ranks	• •	2,386	•••
		36,964	9,185

Here,	therefore as in Bombay	the General	Occupational	Table figures	are too
low '	For Class III-Industri	es, we can tai	ke as follows -	<b>→</b>	

$\mathcal{D}_0$	do	other ranks	đo	2,886
Textiles vation Table		me Workers (from	the General Occu	1,469
		Total Works	re Ootton anly	47 618
Dependen	ets, Cotton .	Industries	ი	40,847
			~	

Total supported (Cotton) ... 67 965
Workers (Other Industries) 22,190
Dependents (Other Industries) 80 785
Total supported (Other Industries) ... 52,925

Grand Total Industries 140 890

The 4,300 shown in the previous Tables as transferred from Sub-Class XI are suchside in the above, res. 1 200 under Textiles (Cotton) and 3 100 under Other Industries. These transferred numbers are not divisible into workers and dependents.

101 We can now distribute the whole population as follows, the figures being for both sex-s combined workers and dependents combined.

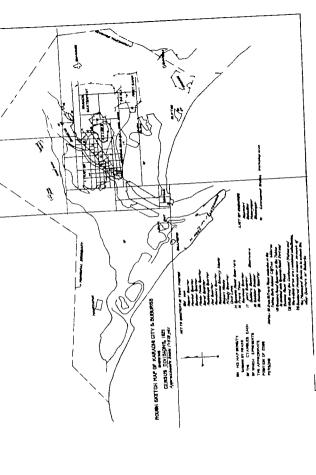
Bel-Com.	Over philate.		Ymplers.	Frequetion per 1,000 of the total population,
п ш	Pasture, Agriculture, Fishing do. Mines and Minerals Industries		9 734 11 140,890	86 514
IV V	Transport Trade		7,134 56,596	96 905
VI	Public Force (Army shd Publics) Public Administration (Government and Local) Professions and the Laboral Arts		3,530 4,554 12,874	18 17 45
XIX	Private Incom  Donostis Service	=	1818	18 58
ZI ZI	Insufficiently described Unproductive (Jails, Beggars, Prostitutes, &c.)	_	15 425 8,315	\$6 12
			274,007	1 000

192. The method of arriving at III, above, has already been explained. The rest are arrived at by taking the figures of the General Occupation Table and adjusting according to redistribution of Sub-Class XI as explained above.

Sub-dividing the Industries into Cotton and others we get —
Industries, Cotton ... 87,965 821

Others ... 52,925 193

In other words almost one-third of the population is supported by Cotton Industries.



## CHAPTER IV -KARACHI POPULATION

## SECTION 1 -INTRODUCTORY

This is the first time that any attempt has been made to give special Census statistics for Karachi, and before discussing the figures I have to advert to the complicated and difficult nature of the city of Karachi For instance the Sketch map shows faithfully the boundary of the Municipal limits, as drawn on the maps furnished by the Chief Officer, and shows also the boundaries of the Quarters, so far as they were demarcated on those maps seen that the boundary of the Gardens Quarter could not be completed, nor could the boundaries of the areas known as Keamari, Mauryapur and Shamspir be shown, while a glance at City Table I will show that the area of the last two units was reported as "unknown' There does not exist any single map of the whole Municipal area, corresponding with the magnificent maps of Bombay, or the very useful map of Ahmedabad Municipality, which were utilised for preparing the maps in Chapters II and III To prepare even a sketch map of Karachi I had to piece together several different maps in different These difficulties are all due to circumstances Karachi is a mushroom city ever expanding over a tract of sand, its edges submerged for extensive distances to different depths at different states of the tide. Groins are built from time to time, thus changing the shape of the submersible portions is a complicated Cantonment boundary in the heart of the Municipal area, a second smaller Cantonment at Manora, several outlying places like Baba and Bhit of undefined extent and only partially under Municipal control, and numerous distant patches of irregular shape and size like the Municipal Allowances have therefore to be made But even so there are points which indicate scope for improvement next time. Apart from the numerous omissions and mistakes found in the Schedule of all units it may be mentioned that, while careful arrangements were made in Bombay for enumeration of persons on the station platforms, and while Ahmedabad added a round 5,000 to its population by admirable platform organisation, at Karachi there seems to have been no platform enumeration at all How far the Port arrangements resulted in a numerically complete enumeration there is no opportunity for estimating, but the figures of the units in charge of the Port Officer, and the Clustoms appear more satisfactory than those of units in charge of the Railway

194 The most important preliminary next time, should be the demarcation of Census units on a single large scale map. And this map should be afterwards available for the illustration of the figures as presented in the Report and Tables. In the case of Units with extensive areas Enumerator patrols should be organised to keep an eye on the lonelier portions of the boundaries.

### SECTION 2 - Units for which the figures are presented

In Bombay the City is divided into Wards, and these again into 195 The Wards are Election Units, and the Sections Health Units Sections Both are well recognised and established In Ahmedabad the city is divided into Wards, which are again well recognised and permanent divisions case of Karachi the Chief Officer did not wish the figures presented by Wards but by "Quarters" which he said were recognished portions of the City true fact is that in some parts of the Municipal area the Quarters are well recognised, but in others not Thus the Queens Road Quarter was ultimately divided into two after correspondence with the Chief Officer and the Office of the Government Surveyor Another small quarter proposed by the Chief Another small quarter proposed by the Chief A glance at City Table I will reveal the fact that Officer was not accepted the Quarters, as at present settled, are bad statistical divisions, because of the very wide divergence in their populations, and the fact that many of them are There is no justification for maintaining the Queens Road West far too small Quarter, with a population of 298, as a separate Census unit unless considerable further building is anticipated The Lyan Quarter on the other hand requires breaking up in order to arrive at smaller units with a population figure nearer the normal, which might be taken for Karachi at about 5,000-9,000 persons Nothing more can be done for another ten years so far as the Census is concerned,

the matter being merely mentioned in order to draw attention to the apparent need for revision in the interval between this Census and the next.

#### SECTION 3 -BIRTHPLACE.

190 The Karachi City population is almost, if not quite as cosmopolitan state of Bombay. The figures are given in City Table VI, Part I. The distribution of every thousand of the population by birthplace, and the ratio of temples to make in each lot of immigrants are shown in the following —

Composition of Karachi Oity Population by birthplace 1021

Region of birth.		Properties per 1,000 of the whole psycholom	pe ta ti	mber of females or 1,000 males by persons loom a seek region.
Karachi District		395		866
Cutch		110		7.3
Kathiawar		81		714
Other Districts of Sind	-	66		484
Baluchistan		65		842
Punjab and Delhi		60		256
United Provinces		46		158
Rajputana		95		484
Ramagiri		25		872
North West Frontier Province		19		228
Districts of the Central Division		16	,٤,	556
Bengal, Amam Behar and Orissa		11		887
Europe		g		266
Districts of the Northern Division		9		494
French & Portuguese Possessions		9		531
in Indu				
Other Asiatic Countries	-	5	t	259
Bombay Unspectfied		23		
Elsewhere		23		

107 It had been hoped to distinguish those born in the city from those born in the rest of Karachi District, which is of very great extent. Orders were given to that effect. But the Office in charge of the Abstraction Office not being satisfied with the numbers shown as born in the city tested the matter by turning up in the original Schedules the entries for certain individuals, whose birthiplace he had previously ascertained to be Karachi City. These were found entered as simply "Karachi which according to the orders would mean Karachi District.

The idea of showing separate figures was therefore shandoned. I doubt it is would ever be possible to get the Enumerators to make the distinction, especially where as usually happens, the name of the District and the name of the only are the same. The standing rule is that name and District or State is to be entered, and not the name of any city or town or village. And it is always difficult to introduce into any local area a special rule which is a direct negation of the general one.

198. The Cheef Officer also wanted Makran immogrants distinguished but this was impossible because Makran is merely a vague geographical term, and is not coterminous any political division. The Makranis are mainly included under the Baluchustan figures, the Makran coast west of Karachi lying within that political unit. The large number of immigrants from Ratinguri is remarkable. The immigrants from this one District number 6,844 and those from all other 18 Districts of the Presidency proper only 5 617 Ratingur is a sort of Ireland in this Presidency a.e., a country whose inhabit tants take readily to munigration. Poverty is in both cases the apparent cause, though the reasons for poverty may be different. The poverty of Ratinguria is apparently due to the Khoti system of land tenure.

109 The proportion of immigrants from Europe in Karachi is the same as in Bombay -0 per 1 000.

## Section 4 — Religion

200 The religious composition of Karacni is wholly different from the religious composition of Sind generally Instead of Mahomedans being in a large majority, we have a population composed as follows—

${f Religion}$	Number per 1,000 the whole populat of the City	10
$\operatorname{Hindu}$	464	
Musalman	463	
Christian	44	
Zoroastrian	. 13	
Sikh	7	
Jam	5	
Jew	3	
Others	1	

The regional distribution of their religions within the City is very irregular. The outlying portions are predominantly Musalman, the inner (old town) region predominantly. Hindu, and the Cantonment, Sadar Bazaar region cosmopolitan. The following are the figures. The total populations of the various units are entered for reference because they vary very much, and the religious composition of a quarter like Shamspir with only 145 persons is of less interest and importance than the same for units like Lyan with 42,479 persons.—

Religious Composition of Quarters and other Census Units, Karachi City, 1921

; Cuarter or other Census Unit		Total popu	Number	Number per 1,000 who are			
		reference	Hındu.	Musalman.	Other Religion		
A	Hindus in absolute majority— Old Town Bundar Market Queens Road, West Ramswami Juil Serai Napier Ranchore Rambaugh Civil Lines Begari Khata Queens Road, East	8,844 2,710 7,094 298 6,223 7,950 10,008 10,886 22,619 8,316 1,630 1,605 2,059	921 916 809 825 780 737 735 725 722 671 571 543 520	76 84 182 168 138 249 226 270 226 233 150 417	3 9 7 73 14 39 4 52 • 96 279 40 290		
В	Musalmans in absolute majority— Shamspir Mauryapur Baba Bhit Liyari Scattered Hamlets Machi Miani Railway Station Port, Floating Garden Frere Town Soldier Bazaar	145 790 1,276 42,479 8,203 7,715 142 3,363 17,265 3,217 1,474	14 52 92 101 207 300 887 191 369 921 472	986, 948 903 893 749 697 599 595 588 566			
c	No religion in majority— Railway Quarter Keamar Cantonment Civil Preedy Sadar Bazaar Cantonment Military Manora Military	5,671 8,962 7,018 1,247 10,100 7,719 455	501 496 410 399 316 288 297	427 448 240 113 362 494	72 56 350 488 322 218 391		

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#### Бестіол 8 —Вівтичаці

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110	773
81	714
68	484
65	842
60	256
	158
	484
	372
	228
	rea
	д 600 387
	268
	491
9	531
5	259
23	
23	
	a the whole repulsives.  395 110 81 60 65 60 65 60 46 95 25 19 16 11 9 9

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Jam	5
Jew	3
Others	1

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<b>A</b> ,	Hindus in absolute majority— Old Town Bundar Market Queens Road, West Ramswami Juil Serai Napier Ranchore Rambaugh Civil Lines Begari Khata	8,844 2,710 7,094 298 6,223 7,950 10,008 10,586 22,619 8,316 1,630 1,605	921 916 809 825 789 737 735 725 722 671 571	76 84 182 168 138 249 226 270 226 233 150 417	3 9 7 73 14 39 4 52 • 96 279 40	
	Queens Road, East	2,059	520	190	290	
В	Musalmans in absolute majority— Shamspir Mauryapur Baba Bhit Liyari Scattered Hamlets Machi Miani Railway Station Port, Floating Garden Frere Town Soldier Bazaar	145 790 1,276 42,479 8,203 7,715 142 3,363 17,265 3,217 1,474	14 52 92 101 207 300 387 191 369 321 472	986, 948 908 893 749 697 599 595 588 566 514	6 44 3 14 214 43 113 14	
c	No religion in majority— Railway Quarter Keamar Cantonment Civil Preedy Sadar Bazaar Cantonment Military Manora Military	5,671 8,962 7,018 1,247 10,100 7,719 455	501 496 410 399 316 288 297	427 418 240 113 362 494	72 56 350 488 322 218 391	

#### SECTION 5 - AGE SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

201 The abnormal age distribution of the city type is shown in the following Table, as well as the number of females per 100 males at each age period. The figures call for no particular comment. The Table is for the Municipal area only. In the Cantonment the number of females per 100 makes is only 32, and at age period 22—25 only 14. But a Cantonment popula tron is always highly abnormal—

Age Distribution—Karachi Municipal Area—and proportion of the Sexes of each age period

Age percel.			Number of Seatles		
Age person.		Percus.	Males.	Fexties.	per 100 males.
0-5		109	87	149	108
<b>5</b> -10	-	115	100	188	91
10-15		94	92	97	69
15-90		84	84	83	65
20-25		114	122	102	53
25-30		119	181	103	59.
80-85		110	190	98	59.
85-40		72	81	<b>5</b> 8	47
40-45		66	69	61	<b>5</b> 8
45-60		88	85	29	55
50-55		88	37	29	68
5\$-80		10	11	10	es.
60-65,		21	18	51	90
<b>05-7</b> 0		β	1	6	97
70 and over		10	9	12	90
Whole Population					66

202. In the matter of Civil Condition Karachi marnes late. We can compare the following for Karachi and Ahmedabad —

		Karseld Managealriy	A branching.
	Total Females	80 198	118 635
1	Age 0-5 {Married Widowed	- 89 - 2	639 30
	Age 5-10 { Married Widowed	288 28	2,154 85
	Age 10-15 { Marned Widowed	1,515 45	5,238 211

The difference is partly due to the different Religious composition of the two populations, Karachi having a larger proportion of Muselmans. But this

is not the only reason. There is a definite difference of custom even in the same religion. Thus—

		Karachi Municipality	Ahmedabad
Musalman Females, Total	`	40,339	23,382
${\rm Age~0\text{-}15} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\rm Married} \\ {\rm Widowed} \end{array} \right.$		r 625 34	1,074 30

## SECTION 6 —LITERACY

203 As in most cities the Literacy rates are high. The Hindus are much better educated than the Musalmans—

	Number per mille who are				
		Literat	Literate in English		
,	Males.		Females.	Males	Females.
Whole City		268	88	106	34
Hındus	b	335	84	110	8
Musalmans	1		, 25	34	1
Christians		639	555	567	502
	1				

SECTION 7 — OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES\*

204 The distribution of every 1,000 of the Population into Workers and Dependents is as follows —

	Actual Workers		Dependents
r	Males.	Females	(both Sexes combined)
	451	31	518

The particular feature is of course the small number of female workers. But this is a feature common to the whole of Sind

205 The distribution of every thousand (workers and dependents combined) by Sub-Classes is as follows —

	, ,			
Sub	Class I	Pasture and Agriculture, &c	•	54
,,	II	Mines and Minerals		1
31	III	Industries		175
,,	IV	Transport		87
,,	V	Trade		207
,,	$\lambda$ l	Public Force		64
1:	VII	Public Administration		46
,	VIII	Professions		45
21	IX	Private Income		Ģ
;	X,	Domestic Service		93
	$X\mathfrak{l}$	Insufficiently described		200
:	, XII	Unproductive		22

<sup>\*</sup>In comparing this section with the corresponding section for Bombay occupations in Chapter II, care should be taken to see whether the figures in any given case are for workers only, or for workers and dependents

206. As regards Sub-Class XL.—Insufficiently Described Occupations the total of 200 as distributed as follows ---

Group	184.	Budnessmen, &c	17	
	185	Clerks, &c.	48	
n	188.	Mechanics	81	
	167	Labourers	109	

The number of Insufficiently described Mechanics is unusually high. I do not feel that I have any satisfactory data, on which to redustribute these numbers in Sub-Class XI as has been attempted in the cases of Bombay and Ahmedaked.

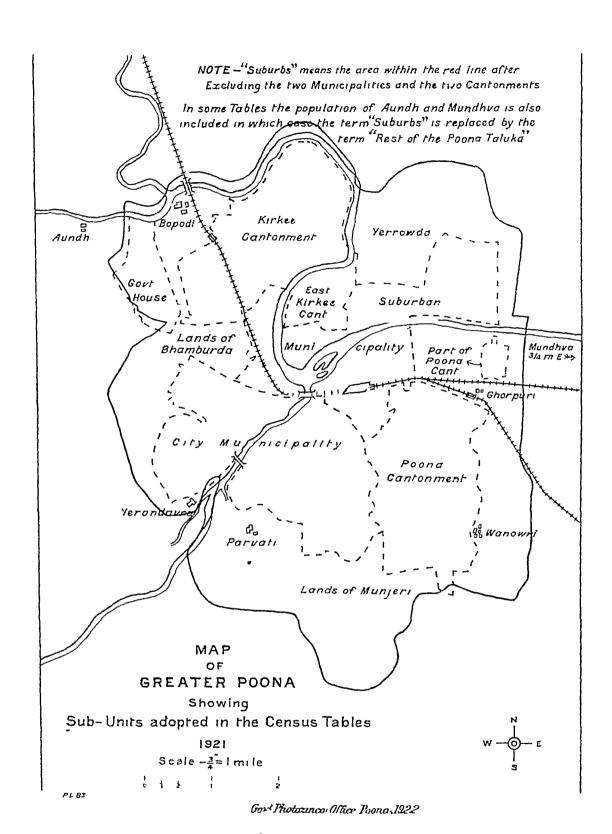
- 207 Beggam number 4,059 or 19 per thousand of the population. This is colorate of Religious Mendicants. Prostricts and Procurers number 718 or 3 per thousand, which is much the same as the proportions in Bombay The Prostrictes alone were not separated off by special sorting as in the case of Bombay.
- 908. Karschi is essentially not an Industrial Oity There are only 74 industrial Concerns commg within the scope of the Industrial Schodules, employing 7,189 Males and 267 Fernales. In Ahmedabed there are 115 such concerns and the employees arounded to 83,694 Males and 9,33 Fernales. Of these the bulk are Textile Mills. In Karachi the Textile Industries are virtually non-existent, there being only 265 Males and 89 Fernales which is invial. The remaining 07 concerns are spread over most of the common types but the bulk are Establishments in the Metal Industries and Industries connected with construction of the Means of Transport.

#### CHAPTER V -OTHER CITIES

200 This Chapter deals with Poons, Surat Sholapur and Hubli.

#### Proma.

- 210 In the Tables the major unit taken as City of Poons this time has at the suggestion of a recent Collector of this District, been called "Greater Poons." This name is suitable to the circumstances. The map opposite shows the whole area of Greater Poons. It consists of the City Municipality the Soborton Municipality the Poons Cantonnent, the Kitose Cantonnent, the Government House area and a good deal of the lands of eight or nine villages. In 1911 the only sub-units which were taken to Poons City were the von Municipalities and the Poons Cantonnent. Wherever the necessity has arisen for comparing population figures with those of 1911 and earlier Centures the latter have been adjusted so as to represent what would have been the figures had the area now taken as Greater Poons been taken in those years also But anyone using the unadjusted Table of past Genusies must remember to make the necessary allowances. Kirkee was in 1911 given in Imperial Tables IV and V as a separate fown and the population of Government House may have been treated as part of the village of Annith or if the enumeration was carried out by the Military (as in Bombey) then it will have gone into Kirkee Cantonnent.
- 211. Up to 1911 Poons City was situated in the middle of the Harvill Tablus. But during the decondition is new Tablus has been founded and named the Poons Tablus. This comprises the whole area within the red line of the map plus the villages of Aundh and Stundhya. It would have been support if the scinal boundary of the Tablus could have been taken throughout as the boundary of Greater Poons. But the villages of Stundhya and Aundh lie too far out for justifiable inclusion. Unfortunately owing to the late date a which it was decided to enlarge the scope of the term Poons City for Consus purposes, some of the Tables were not able to be prepared except so as to include the two villages manhound. This is explained by a note on the map And each Table is provided with a sub-title which makes its scope clear



212 It must not be supposed that the area within the red line, but outside the limits of any Municipality or Cantonment is land of an agricultural or pastoral character. On the contrary many of the most important urban institutions lie in Bhambhurda or Yerrowda, for instance the Agricultural College, the Central Prison, the Reformatory, the Lunatic Asylum, and many modern bungalows of Administrative Departments. Poons changes so quickly that maps become out of date before they are printed. There is no up to date map available at time of writing, the maps issued in 1921 being either excessively inaccurate or singularly incomplete. For this reason no topographical features were inserted in the present map except the rivers, and the Railways

213 The arrangement adopted for the Tables treats all the area outside the Cantonments and Municipalities as one unit, under the name of suburbs. The details of these suburbs is as follows—

Sub Unit	Population		
,	Persons	Males	Females.
Parvatı (Parbatti)	632	358	274
Bhamburda 1 Agnicultural College 2 Remainder	1,131 545 586	616 331 285	515 214 301
Munjeri	477	228	249
Vanavdı (Wanowrı)	2,153	` <b>1,0</b> 88	1,065
Bopodi	2,997	1,564	1,433
Ghorpadı (Ghorpurı)	3,386	1,656	1,730
Yerrowda 1 Reformatory 2 Lunatic Asylum 3 Central Jail 4 Remainder	4,668 249 1,016 2,975 434	3,502 206 600 2,477 219	1,166 37 416 498 215
Aundh (Government House only)	337	175	162
Yerandavne	472	248	224
${f Total}$	16,253	9,435	6,818

214 In the matter of birth place Poona is not a particularly cosmopolitan place Poona City Municipality is essentially old-fashioned, and is simply the hub of Maharashtra. Few strangers from other parts of India will be found there. In the Cantonments and Suburban Municipality on the contrary conditions are more mixed, and the Madrasi or Pathan is a common feature. The Birth place figures were however tabulated for the City as a whole, and the influence of the old-fashioned. City Municipal area, which alone contributes considerably more than half the total population of Greater Poona, gives an impression of homogeneity in the population which a casual visitor to the Cantonment bazar might consider misleading. The following is the distribution —

Distribution of every 1,000 of the Population of Greater Poona by Birth place 1921

1 oona og Dirni place, 1921						
Poona District	603		11			
Ahmednagar District	70	Bhor State	8			
Satara District	42	Kolaba District	8			
Hyderabad, Deccan	` 29		6			
Sholapur District	26	Khandesh	6			
Ratnagiri District	. 22	French and Portuguese Posses-	6			
Madras	18	sions in India	U			
North India	18		5			
Europe	17		5			
Districts of the N D	15	Other Countries in Asia.	3			
Districts of the Karna-	- 14	Sind	9			
tak		Gujarat States	3			
Bombay City	13		•			
		Unspecified)	00			
	Poona District Ahmednagar District Satara District Hyderabad, Deccan Sholapur District Ratnagiri District Madras North India Europe Districts of the N D Districts of the Karnatak	Poona District 603 Ahmednagar District 70 Satara District 42 Hyderabad, Deccan 29 Sholapur District 26 Ratnagiri District 22 Madras 18 North India 18 Europe 17 Districts of the N D 15 Districts of the Karnatak	Poona District Ahmednagar District Satara District Satara District Hyderabad, Deccan Sholapur District Ratinagiri District North India Europe Districts of the N D Districts of the Karnatak Bombay City  Central Provinces and Berar Rhory State Kolaba District Kolhapur Khandesh French and Portuguese Posses- sions in India United Provinces Southern Mahratta Country States Other Countries in Asia Gujarat States Elsewhere (including Bombay			

In the matter of Age and Ser, the different units of Greater Poons 215 show the peculiarities which would Number of Section per LSS andre in males of Section Press, 1984. have been expected, having regard Ote Manadeshir ... \$19 to the character of each. The mar ... 148 Subortes Municipality ginal figures show the number of ... 733 Pours Conferences females per 1 000 males in each unit. Elvice Centerment ... #01 Kirkee is the most abnormal unit.

- 119

Part of Proper Taloba

216. The age distribution for the City Municipality has been given on p 28 It is not exceptionally urban in character. The age distribution of the Cantonments is highly abnormal, and still more the sex compositions of each five-year group. Thus in Kirkee Cantonment in the lowest group ages 0-5 females slightly preponderate the figures being -- Males 759 Pemales 783. After wards Males take the lead, and in age group 20-25 the figures are males 8 037 Females t.18. These conditions are movitable in a Cantonment and it was not thought worth while to take out Tables to illustrate the matter in greater detail. The only point of importance is to note the futility of calculating grade death-rates in a population of this kind. This is of course well known, and the department of Public Health work on "corrected death rates. But in the case of a small unit like Kirkee Contonment, with its abnormal population, the proportions in the different age periods must change rapidly and a correction factor based on one Census may be quite wrong three years afterwards. Any increase or decrease of Military establishment would upset the proportions completely or again, the replacement of an Indian Regiment by an English or rice rerea would owing to the different specific death-rates of the two races render the correction factor incorrect.

217 The distribution of the population of Greater Poons (Workers and Dependents combined) by occupations shows -

	Georgational Sub-Class.	Per 1,000.	
1	Pasture and Agriculture	83	
П	Mines and Minerals	3	
$\mathbf{m}$	Industry	194	
IV	Transport	58	
v	Trade	148	
VI	Public Force	64	(1my 48, Police 18)
VII,	Public Administration	73	
VIII.	Professions	52	
IX.	Private Income	31	
X.	Domestic Service	88	
ZI	Insufficiently described	304	
XII.	Unproductive	28	

The proportion of Insufficiently described (20 per cent) is very high of course the number of General Labourers in a place of the type of Poons is no doubt genuinely large. Industries show no great bias towards any one type. Textiles are unimportant, and workers in Wood, Metals, Precious Metals Building Tailoring and many others show considerable figures. Beggars (exclud mg Religious Mendicants) number 2,483, or 11 per 1 000 and Procurers and Prosutates 373 or 17 per 1 000

218. In the Industrial Tables the only important items are the Arsenal and Ammunition Factory which employ 4,789 Males and 42 Females.

#### 2. SHOLAPUB.

- The Census City of Sholapur includes the Municipality and some portions of Sholapur Revenue Village lands not falling within the Municipal poundary
- 220. The Census was admirably conducted by the Chief Officer Mr S V Bapat. If I were asked to pack out the individual whose Consus work was the

best in the Presidency I think I should name this gentleman the figures in all Sholapur Tables can be regarded with the greasest confidence as absolutely trustworthy

- The City has gone through some vicissitudes in the way of ups and downs of population The extraordinary drop in 1911 was due to the absence of people on account of plague The population at the 19)1 Census has been 75,288, and the 1911 Census showed a reduction to 61,345 In the 1911 report it is mentioned that at a subsequent Municipal Census taken after plague had subsided the population came out at over 89,000 The writer proceeded-"It is probable that even this figure is a conservative estimate, many not having by then returned to their homes" The increase to 119,581 at this Census is therefore not so remarkable as would on the surface appear. The City is highly industrialised and contains a number of flourishing Cotton Mılls
- In the matter of Birth-place Sholapur is not at all cosmopolitan, in 222 spite of its industrialised conditions. It draws its labour from the immediate In the distribution below the number of persons born in Hyderabad territory will cause no surprise if the position of Sholapur on the map is borne in mind

Distribution of every 1,000 persons in Sholapur by birth-place, 1921

Sholapur City	292
Sholapur, Rest of District	344
	<del></del>
	636
Hyderabad Deccan	249
Karnatak Districts	23
Akalkot State	21
Southern Mahratta Country States	14
Poona District	11
Ahmednagar District	7
Satara District	5
Madras Presidency	4
Bombay City	3
Elsewhere	27

The composition of the population by religion is as shown 223 below -

> Distribution of every 1,000 persons by Religion, Sholapur Municipality, 1921

	-	4	υ,			
Hındu				•••	786	
Musalman				•	184	
Christian					16	
Jain					11	
Zoroastrian					3	

١

The distribution of the Municipal area by Occupations (workers and dependents combined is as follows —

	Occupational Sub Class		Per 1,000
I	Pasture and Agriculture		65
$\Pi\Pi$	Industry		546
IV	Transport		37
V	Trade		110
$\nabla \mathbf{I}$	Public Force	-	14
VII	Public Administration		20
VIII	Professions		$\overset{26}{26}$
IX	Private Income		8
$\mathbf{x}$	Domestic Service		15
XI	Insufficiently Described		$1\overline{4}$ 5
XII	Unproductive		14

In the Sul-Class XI-Insufficiently Described-There are about as many unassigned clerks as unassigned labourers —This is of course impossible, and mdicates the persons in clerical occupations have failed to specify the details. Probably some of them should be in VII.—Public Administrations. But the very large number (8,007) cannot all belong there. Most will probably belong to Industry and Trade.

2.25 Sholapur is obviously excessively industrialised. In fact it might be described as a Milling community superimposed or an old Indian Town Out of 63,283 in III—Industries no less than 50,261 come under Order 6—Textiles. The bulk of these figures are factory workers but 9 872 are specified as supported by Weaving—Home Workers (Actual Workers, Males 1 445 Females 4,102, Dependents 4,826)

930 The number of actual workers specifically shown as Factory Workers in Groups 20 and 27—Cotton Spinning and Cotton String and Yeaving is Males 18 821 Females 4 636 And the number shown in the Industrial Tables as Employees of Spinning and Weaving Mills is Males 14,925 Females 4,698. The approximation of the two sets of figures sets factory Industries other than the Spinning and Weaving Mills are almost negligible in the Industrial Tables. There is therefore no internodute type of establishment between the great Mills and the ordinary home worker with less than 10 Employees.

#### S. SURAT

237 The area taken as "City in the case of Suna is the Municipality pure and sungle. There are suburbanised areas outside the boundary especially along the Dumas Road. But these are partly within Bashin State limits. The city is not expanding approxibily and is possibled of little industrial character Mills started at Surat have never threven. The Municipal boundary runs through the Station Yard, which made the Census of the Railway premises monoresient. There is a small bunder for raver and shallow draught sea-going boats along the Tapta bank, which is within the Municipal limits.

228. The City has not appreciably more and in size since 1872 and in the absence of industrialization, which it has so far fortunately except, rapid more are is improbable. The days of Surst's greatness have long passed away and the sitting up of the Tapti and the increased draught of modern vessels have reduced one of the famous Indian Ports to the position of a small creek.

229 In City Table I population figures are given by Wards but this is of local interest only and does not demand discussion.

230 In Birth-place Surat is very homogeneous. There, is nothing to attract strangers. The following is the distribution —

Distribution of every 1 000 persons by Birth place, Surat City 1921

Surat District		813
Kathiswar		46
Baroda		84
Ahmedahad District	-	18
Broach District		18
Kaira District	-	18
United Provinces		11
Districts of the C. D		9
Districts of the S. D		8
Bombay City		8
Rajputana		σ
Surat Agency		5
Central Provinces and Berar	-	4
Cambay		8
Elsowhere		14

231 The distribution of every 1,000 persons by religion is as follows —

Hındus	••	713	${f Jains}$		33
Musalmans	•	206	Christians		4
Zoroastrians		42	Others	•	2

232 The age distribution already given on p 23 differs very little from the normal, and emphasises the essentially non-industrial character of the city. The number of females per 1,000 males is 903

233 The proportions of Literates is as follows —

	Number of Lit	Number of Literates per 1,000		
	Males.	Females.		
Whole City	469	161		
Hındus	. 460	116		
Musalmans	390	131		
Jams ,	783	415		
Zoroastrians	792	723		

234 The distribution of the Surat population by Occupations (workers and dependents combined) is as follows —

	Occupational Sub-class	Per 1,000
I	Pasture and Agriculture	28
III	Industry	467
ΙV	Transport	. 24
V	Trade	202
$\nabla \mathbf{I}$	Public Force	7
$\mathbf{IIV}$	Public Administration	21
$\Lambda \Pi \Pi$	Professions	72
IX	Private Income	17
$\mathbf{X}$	Domestic Service	53
XI	Insufficiently Described	96
$\Sigma\Pi$	Unproductive	13

The Sub Class XI—Insufficiently Described—is divided between "Business Men, &c" 12,746, "Clerks, &c" 14,599, and "Labourers" 16,676 The large numbers in the two first of these Groups indicates bad enumeration. The numbers under Industries may cause some surprise. But though the mills are unimportant Surat is an important centre for certain home industries. Cotton Weavers 6,961, Silk Weavers, 7,317, Lace Makers 2,131, "Weavers Unspecified" 1,878, Carpenters 2,667, Tailors, &c 8,999, Bricklayers and Masons 2,160, and Jewellers 3,962. These figures are for Workers and Dependents combined. Male Workers exceed. Female workers in all these Industrial Occupations, and there is no case like that of the Hand-loom weavers of Sholapur, in which Female workers preponderate. Surat is really an interesting type of the old-world manufacturing Indian City, almost unaffected by modern power machines.

### 4 HUBLI

235 The Census City of Hubli includes the Municipal area, and a certain portion (not the whole) of each of the villages of Ahobalapur, Madinaikan Arlikatti, Keshvapur, Mariyan Timsagar, and Bammapur The Municipal area of Hubli embraces new Hubli and Old Hubli, the former being a modern Commercial and Industrial Town, and the latter an old-fashioned village There is an interval (variously covered with buildings) between the two The suburbs consist mainly of the Railway area, to the extent to which that is outside the Municipality The suburban belt will gradually extend, and care will have to be exercised at the next Census to see where the City boundary for Census purposes should come

 The religious composition of the population is as follows — Number per 1 000 in each Religion Whole City

Hindu 676 Musalman 258, Christian 44 Jain 10 Others 3

237 The birth place distribution is as follows -

Aumber per 1 000 returned from different Birth places
Hubli Municipal Area.

ii note in the second		
Dharwar District	78ء	
Belgaum District	81	
Buapur District	27	
Kanara District	12	
Central Division	11	
Madras Presidency	38	
Hyderabad State	31	
Mysore State	10	
Southern Mahratta Country States	17	
Rhewhere	88	

238 In Age and Sex distribution the population is only slightly abnormal There are 607 Ferdales per 1000 Males the corresponding figure for the Dinarrar District as a whole being 602. The Age distribution has already been shown in Chapter II of this Yolume. The Sexes in the middle age periods and the excess of males over females in those periods are only of a moderately industrialized type.

239 The distribution by Occupation (workers and dependents combined) shown in the General Occupation Table (Municipality only) is —

	one of the state o	سرريس		
	Occupational Rob-dom.	Pe	1,000	
I.	Pasture and Agnoulture		187	
Ш	Industry		385	
IV	Transport	***	128	
V	Trade		200	
VI.	Public Force (Police)	***	10	
VII.	Public Administration		24	
VШ.	Professions		86	
IX	Private Income		8	
X.	Domestic Service		13	
XI	Imufficiently Described		88	
ХΠ	Unproductive		. 23	

The number which had to be put in Sub-Class XI is quite satisfactory being only 4 per cent, of the population

240 The Chief Industry is Textiles. The figures in the General Occupation Table show—

Group 25 - Cotton Ginning Cleaning and Pressing

	-	~	
	Males.	Parasim.	Dependents,
(a) Home workers	0	24	18
(b) Factory workers	14,2	856	1,044
Gronp &6	—Cotton Spin	ning	
(a) Home workers	23	316	182
(b) Factory workers	8	2	26
(c) Unspecified	0	277	718
Group 27 - Cot	ton Buing and	Treating	
(a) Home workers	1 470	902	24.0
(b) Factory workers	1	18	58
(c) Unspecified	1 710	140	1 67"

241 When we compare these figures with those in the Industrial Table we find the latter unsatisfactory

	Employees		oloyees	
		Males	Females	
Ginning Factories		85	38	
Ginning and Pressing Factories		89		
Cotton Presses		151	70	
Spinning and Weaving Mills		1,638	453	
Weaving Mills	•	83	17	

It therefore seems either (1) that the Cotton Pressing Factories in Hubli sent in incomplete Schedules for the Industrial Census, or (2) that the Enumerators in the ordinary Census used the term "Factory Workers" in a sense laxer than the criterion of 10 Employees adopted for the Industrial Census The former is the more probable. In this City, the General Census seems to have been more satisfactory.\*

242 The only other important Industry at Hubli is the Railway Workshops, which sent in a return of 3,260 Employees (males only) These in the General Occupational Table will be found in Group 118, Railway Employees, which is correct

1

<sup>\*</sup> There is however a third possibility, namely that the Pressing factories were not working in March, and that the persons returned under Group 25 of the General Occupation Table were unemployed when the Industrial Schedules were filled up. These were to be filled not for a definite date as in the case of the General Census, but for any normal working day during March 1921

# SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER V OF THE REPORT ON THE CITIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The statistics regarding the population of various cities of the world, given above in Chapter I, was taken from Whitaker's Almanack for 1921. Since Chapter I was printed off a complete up-to-date list of the world's cities and towns has been received from the Census Commissioner. As this may be of some interest it is reprinted herewith in extenso.

### POPULATION OF CITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Otts	Population.	Cities	Population
England and Wales, 1921		NORWAY, 1920 (ESTIMATED)	
Greater London	7,476,168	Kristisnia	263,713
Administrative Country of	4,483,249	Sweden, 1919 (Estimated)	
London and City of London	0.000.010	Stockholm	415,201
Outer Ring	2,992,919	Goteborg	200,577
Birmingham	919,438 803,118	Malmo	111,931
Liverpool Manchestei	730,551		
Sheffield	490,724	Denmark, 1916	
Leeds	458,320	1	204
Bristol	377,061	Copenhagen (with suburbs)	605,772
West Ham	300,905	d 1010	
Kıngston-upon-Hull	287,013	GERMANY, 1919	}
Bradford	285,979	Berlin	1,902,509
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Hamburg	985,779
Nottingham	262,658	Cologne	633,904
Portsmouth	247,343	Munich	630,711
Stoke-on-Trent Leicester	240,440 234,190	Leipzig	604,380
Salford	234,150	Dresden	529,326
Plymouth	209,857	Breslau Essen	528,260
Cardiff	200,262	Frankfort-on-Main	439,257
Croydon	190,877	Dusseldorf	433,002 407,338
Bolton	178,678	Nurnberg	352,675
Willesden	165,669	Charlottenburg	322,766
Rhondda	162,729	Hanover	310,431
Southampton	160,997	Stuttgart	309,197
Sunderland	159,100	Chemnitz	303,775
Swansea Birkenhead	157,561	Dortmund	295,026
Oldham	145,592 145,001	Magdeburg	295,856
Brighton	142,427	Neukolin	262,127
Middlesbrough	131,103	Konigsberg Bremen	260,895
Derby	129,836	Duisburg	257,923 $244,302$
Coventry	128,205	Stettin	232,726
Blackburn	126,630	Mannheim	229,576
Gateshead	124,514	Kiel	205,330
Stockport	123,315	Halle-on-Saale	182,326
Norwitch Preston	120,653 $117,426$	Berlin-Schoeneberg	175,082
South Shields	116,667	Altona	168,729
Huddersfield -	110,120	Gelsenkirchen Cassel	168,557
Burnley	103,175	Elberfeld	162,391
	•	Barmen	157,215 156,326
Scotland, 1919 (Estimated)		Augsburg	154,555
Glasgow	1,113,454	Aachen	145,748
Edmburgh	338,060	Berlin-Lichtenberg	144,643
Dundee	185,388	Bochum	142,760
Aberdeen	167,146	Brunswick	139,539
	-	Berlin-Wilmersdorf	139,406
IRELAND, 1919 (ESTIMATED)		Karlsruhe Erfurt	135,952
Dublin	399,000	Mulheim-on-Ruhr	129,646
Belfast	393,000	Crefeld	127,027 124,325
l	,	]	ユニューション
		•	

#### POPULATION OF CITIES IN CUBTAIN COUNTRIES-coatd.

Chises.	Population.	Critica,	Population.
	Ì	Ì	
GERMANT, 1919—contd		Russia (Estimated)	
Mams Planen	107 980 104,918	Petrograd (1915)	2,818,645
r isomi	104,010	Mascow (1919) Odessa (1912)	1,191 000 631,040
PRARCE, 1911.	l l	Kiev (1918)	010 100
Pans	2,883,110	Riga (1918)	860 100
Marseille	550 619	Kharkov (1918) Saratov (1918)	258,800 235,500
Lyon Bordesux	523 706 261 678	Yekstermoslav (1912)	220 100
Lille	217,807	Rostov-on Don (1913)	204,+25 193,300
Strasbourg Nantes	178,801 170,535	Karan (1918) Astrakhan (1918)	163,800
Toulouse	140 576	Tula (1918)	140 520
St. Etienne	148,656	Kishmev (1913)	128 700
Nice Le Havre	142,940 138,150	TURKER DE RUROFE	1
Rouen	124,987	(RETHATED)	
Rouberr	123,723	Constontmople	1 000,000
Nancy Rems	110 040 115 178	Constantinopie	1 000,000
Toulon	104,592	SPAIR 1918 (ESTIMATED)	
BELOIUM, 1919 (ESTIMATED)		Maded	65 4 187 618,768
Brussis (including suburbs)	685,968	Barcelona Valencia	245 169
Antweep	899,857	Sevilla	164 046
Liege Ghent	165 697 165 633	Malaga	141,048 183,385
Great	100 000	Murota Zaragoza	124,996
NETHERLANDS, (THE) 1919	1	Pontugan, 1911.	
Amsterdam Rotterdam	647 120		
The Hague	506 067 559 610	Lashon	101,000 435,850
Utrecht	188,834	Oporto	101,000
AUSTRIA, 1930		ITALY 1915 (ESTIMATED)	
Vienna	1,843,005	Napoli	663 039
Graz	157 033	Milano Roma	590 960
HURGARY 1921.	Ì	Tomno	451,091
Budapesi		Palarmo Genova	315,891 300 189
Басарем	1 184,616	Firenze	249,147
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, 1910		Сельніе	217,390 189,770
Prague	923 741	Bologus Venezia	168,038
		Messina	180,000
POLARD 1929 (ESTIMATED)		There are 1010	i
Warsaw Lodz	980,000 490,775	FIREARD 1919	ì
Lemberg (1910)	206,113	Holangton (with Suomen lines)	167,544
Vilna Cracow	203 000	mna)	
Posen	176,458 156 601	RUMARIA, 1917	
SWITZERLAND 1920	1	Bucharest	308,987
Zuneh	206,120	GREECE	
Barol Bern	135 885 103,966		107 /
Geneva	55 738	Athens (1907) Salones (1915)	167 479 157,889
			1

## Population of Cities in Certain Countries—contd

£ Citics	Population.	Ortics	Population.
United States of America,		Mexico, 1910	
1920 (Estimated)		Mexico	1,080,000
New York	5,620,048	Guadalajara	119,468
Chicago	2,701,705	Paebla	96,121
Philadelphia	1,823,779		
Detroit	993,678	Colombia, 1918	
Cleveland	796,836	Pagata	143,994
St Louis	772,897	Bogota	140,001
Boston	748,060	Danie 1010 (Hamma)	
Baltimore	733,826	PERU, 1919 (ESTIMATED)	
Pittsburg	588,343	Lima	175,000
Las Angeles	576,673		•
Buffalo	506,775 506,676	Brazil (Estimated)	
San Francisco Milwaukee	457,147	1	1 157 0794
Washington	437,571	Rio de Janeiro (1920)	1,157,873+
Newark	414,524	Sao Paulo (1919)	504,300 348,130
Cincinnati	401,247	Bahia (1913)	275,167
New Orleans	387,219	Belem (1913) Pernambuco (1913)	216,484
Minneapolis	380,582	Porto Alegle (1913)	150,343
Kansas City	324,410	10100 Megic (1010)	200,010
Seattle	315,685	URUGUAY, 1920 (ESTIMATED)	
Indianapolis	314,194	· ·	
Jersey Čity	298,103	Monte Video	361,950
Rochester	295,750		
Portland	258,288	Argentina, 1920	
Denver	256,491	(ESTIMATED)	
Toledo	243,164	Buenos Aires	1,674,000
Providence Columbus	237,595	Rosario (1914)	222,592*
Louisville	237,031 234,891	(3-2)	Í
St Paul	234,680	CHILE, 1919 (ESTIMATED)	
Oakland	216,261		404.000
Atlanta	200,616	Santiago	424,993
Omaha	191,601	Valparaiso	218,465
Worcester	179,754	A	<b> </b>
Birmingham	178,270	AUSTRALIA, 1919	<b> </b>
Syracuse	171,717	(Estimatd)	1
Richmond	171,667	Sidney	828,700
New Haven	162,537	Melbourne	743,000
Memphis	162,351	Adelaide	256,660
Dayton Bridgenest	152,559	Brisbane	189,576
Bridgeport Scranton	143,555 137,783		ļ
Grand Rapids	137,634	Morocco, 1919 (Estimated)	
Paterson	135,866	Fez	109,189
Fall River	120,485		1
Nashville	118,342	BRITISH SOUTH	
Albany	113,344	AFRICA, 1921 †	}
Lowell -	112,759		284,191
Cambridge	109 694	Johannesburg Cape Town	206,558
Spokane	104,437	Cape 10WH	200,000
CUBA, 1919		Egypt, 1917	
Havana	363,506	Caro	790,939
<u></u>		Alexandria	444,617
Canada, 1911		Frence Dominions in	1
Montreal	470,480	Africa (Estimated)	
Toronto	376,538	(ADJIMALED)	(
Winnipeg	136,035	Alger (1912)	172,397
Vancouver	100,401	Tunis (1920)	161,718
	1	1	1

<sup>\*</sup> Census figures.
† Preliminary unaudited figures

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#### POPULATION OF CITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES-concld.

Cities.	Population.	Cristan.	Population.
TURKET IN ASIA (ESTIMATED)		Japan, 1920-conid.	
Bross	110 000	Kobe Kyoto Nagoya	508,628 591,305 429 990
STRIA (ESTIMATED)		Yokohama	423,042
Damaseas Aleppo Beyrouth (Benrut)	280,000 230,000 180,000	Nagamin Hiroshima (1918) Kanazawa (1918) Kure (1918)	176 554 162,891 158 637 154,687
PERMA (RETRIATED)		·	
Tehran Tabris	220 000 200 000	Korra, 1920 Secol	809 696
SIAM, 1919 (ESTIMATED)		JAVA, 1918.	
Bangkok	680,000	Betavia	234 697
CHIEA, 1918 (ESTIMATED)		Boerabaya	160,901 187,683
Hankow Pekm	1,443,950	Риплерия, 1918.	20,004
Shunghai Canton Tientam	1,000 000 900 000 800,000	Manila	283 613
Hangehow Nurgpo Foothow	684,187 670 000	ARRBAUAN (ESTUKATED) Baku	230,000
Scoothow Chungking	094,000 \$00,000 487 800	Grobaia, 1915	200,000
Nanking Amoy	876,291 114,000	Tifus	848,766
JAPAN 1920.		Chetral Asia (Retimated)	
Tokyo Ozaka	9,173,162 1,259,979	Tashkent (1918) Kokand (1911)	272,800 118,854

Over one milleon.

### PART B.—Housing Statistics.

### CHAPTER VI -BOMBAY \*

### SECTION 1 -INTRODUCTORY

- 1. The practice of classifying buildings in Bombay City and of giving statistics of the accommodation contained in the same, as evidenced by the distribution of persons per room and the like, dates from 1901. It was originally intended to be a guide for the use of the Improvement Trust†, by indicating congested areas requiring opening up
- The scheme adopted in 1901 for collecting and presenting the information was retained in 1911. But at that Census little attention was paid to this matter. Mr Mead, at the commencement of the Census operations in 1910, recorded his opinion that the Special Tables relating to houses were of little value. The Corporation, however, voted for their retention, and they were accordingly drawn up. But no discussion was attempted in the Report, the Tables being simply published and left to the Improvement Trust to use.
- 3 At the present Census the Corporation voted in favour of retention of these Tables, with only one modification suggested by the Provincial Superintendent, namely, the sub-classification of one-roomed tenements according to the number of families occupying them
- 4. Before the next Census the Tables as they now stand should be carefully-reconsidered. Several of them seem to be of little value, for instance the statistics of buildings by the number of occupants and buildings by the number of tenements. These two Tables tell us very little because the number of occupants and tenements in the average building depends entirely on the definition of "building." They are not valueless, but the quantity of information that can be collected and presented at a Census is limited, and it is for consideration whether any other information, if collected, would not be of more value. Unfortunately the usual thing is for no attention to be given to the Census till the very last minute, when adequate examination and discussion of methods is no longer possible.
- 5 On the present occasion the Tables relating to housing have been entitled Housing Tables, and given a separate serial numbering. Apart from this—within the limitations imposed by the Corporation's resolution and Government's Order—some effort has been made to improve them. In this we had on this occasion to guide us the Report and Tables of the English Census Report for the 1911 Census, when, for the first time the general term "house" was defined down closer by distinguishing different types of houses

### Section 2 -Definition of Building

6 The definition of "building" (and Census "house") in use in Bombay since 1901 is as follows—"The whole of a building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected inter se by subsidiary roofs". At first sight it might seem that the whole side of a street would by this definition come out as one building. But inspection will show that in the vast majority of cases the houses in any street, though built in one long line without passages between them, have separate and distinct roofs. But there is no definition in the world which is not liable to difficulty of interpretation. And the "building" in Bombay is no exception to the rule. Cases did occur in which the application of the undivided roof rule would have led to absurdities. Dr Sandilands was in such cases consulted by his staff, and the principle which he followed was to give the benefit of the doubt to separation rather than amalgamation. That is to say, where the roof test failed, he used the tests of partition wall, separate access to the street, and separate ownership. Nevertheless, even

<sup>\*</sup>This Chapter is written jointly by L J Sedgwick, LCS, and J E Sandilands, MD, DPH

<sup>†</sup>Vol XI, Part V (1901), p 66

making allowances for these modifications, it would seem that the Bombay definition ought to be carefully reconsidered before the next Census. It would appear that we may possibly want some intermediate unit between the "build ings and the "tenement."

#### SECTION 8 -TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

7 The total number of buildings of all classes in the last 8 Censuses has been returned as follows —

1011UMB		
Corners years.	Mamber of Buildings.	Inter-Const. Interest.
1901	38,454	
1911	45 716	+7 262
1921	. 52,834	+0 618

The mercase in this decade has been somewhat less than in the previous decade, as was to be expected from the tendency for all new buildings to be constructed both for dwellings and for commercial purposes on a larger scale and for two or more buildings and the older type on demoliton to be replaced by one blook of tensements or offices under a common undivided roof.

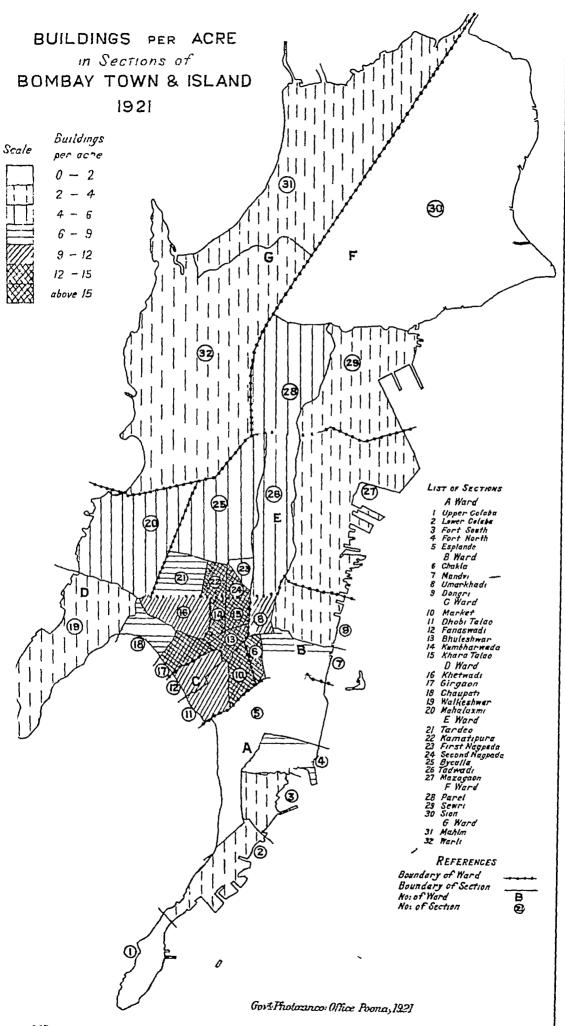
8. It would be useless to compare the number of buildings in Bombay without name of other cental City in India, because the special local definition of building is probably not elsewhere adopted, and even if adopted might not be applied in an exactly comparable way. The figures of buildings in Karcelus and Ahmedabad will be compared with Bombay in the Chapters relating to those Cities.

#### SECTION 4 -BUILDINGS PER ACRE.

9 The map shows the number of buildings per acre as given in City Tabl. I. For the most part the density of buildings, or pressure of buildings on the land agrees with the density of the population as shown in the same Table, as d in the diagram in the first part of this Report. But there are of necessity exceptions. Thus Kamatiyura has the highest number of buildings per acre (19) and the density of the population is 714, whereas Kumbharwada with a density of 780 has only 17 buildings per acre. Similar variations will be found all through and thus is inevitable, since (i) where any region has been visited by the improvement Trust or the Speculator larger buildings will have replaced small ones, without, however reducing the number of persons accommodated per unit of surface area, and (ii) local demands on house secommoda two necessarily vary.

#### SECTION 5 -- HOUSING TABLE I.

10 Graerol Classification of Buildings—As regards the grouping of buildings by classes it was apparent after studying the English Tables that the classifications of buildings used in the first Honsing Table in Bombay in 1901 and 1911 were capable of improvement. A new scheme, modelled on the English was therefore drawn up. In the first place buildings were divided into two main classes corresponding with the English division into "Buildings used as dwellings," and "Buildings on tused as dwellings. But annow the term "need as dwellings might in this country give ruse to the idea that the term "need as dwellings might in this country give ruse to the idea that the term "need as dwellings might in this country give ruse to the idea that the term "need as dwellings might in the English Consus nor in an "Nou residential "Residential" on "used as dwellings mean that some person or other was enumerated in the buildings onemed. Nor do the converse terms mean that no person was enumerated in them. These terms rabite to the ordinary uses of the building. In England in 1911 the criterion rabile to the ordinary uses of the building. In England in 1911 the criterion rabile to the ordinary uses of the building. In England in 1911 the criterion rabile to the ordinary uses of the building of a dwelling house is counted along with the latter as a building not as a dwelling, in Bombay on this occasion that so counted as a building to tweed as a dwelling.



we had to rely on the description of the house in the house lists, prepared however by a good type of municipal employee. No direction was given to distinguish residential from non-residential buildings at the time of writing up the lists, because the decision to have these two main classes was arrived at later. The classification was made according to the descriptions entered Nevertheless the main classification is likely to be fairly correct, since the terms shop, dwelling house and "shop and dwelling house combined" are quite well known and understood

11 The following shows comparatively the three Bombay classifications and the English classification of 1911:—

who the rangual old	opinomion of roll ,		
Bombay (1901)	Bombay (1911)	Bombay (1921)	England and Wales (1911)
Bungalows Chawls	Bungalows and dwell- ing houses Shops	Residential Build- ings Bungalows and	Buildings used as dwellings Ordinary dwelling
Houses (Dwelling)	Temples and Chur-	dwelling houses	houses
Houses with godowns Churches	ches	Servants quarters	Blocks of Flats
Maspids	Schools	Chawls	Shops
Temples (Hindu)	Dispensaries Hos- pitals and Sanitaria	Factories, shops and Offices combined	Hotels, Inns and Public Houses
Temples (Fire, Parsee)	1	with dwellings Dharmashalas	Offices, Warehouses, Workshops, Fact-
Shops	Stables	Institutions	ories
Dharmashalas	Godowns	Huts	Institutions
Sheds or Huts (tiled	Residence and Shop combined	Others and unclassi-	Others
or corrugated iron for dwelling)	Dharmashales Mills	fiable	Burldings not used as dwellings
Sheds or Huts	Workshops and Fac-	Non-Residential Buildings	Places of worship
(Do do for shops)	tories	Places of worship	Government and
Sheds or Huts (thatched for shops)	Barracks	Institutions and places of amuse-	Municipal build- ings
Sheds or Huts (Do do fordwelling)	Offices Chowkies	ment	Shops
Mille	Tents •	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices
Workshops and Fac-		Offices and Shops	Warehouses, Work- shops, Factories
tories Dispensaries		Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and	Theatres and other places of amuse-
Hospitals		Chowkies	ment
Godowns		Others and unclassi- fiable	
Barracks			
Schools			
Sanıtarıums			
Theatres			
Stables			
Buildings used as offices only			
Tents	•		
Chowkies			

<sup>12</sup> It will be seen that the Bombay classification has been different at each of the three Censuses

<sup>13</sup> The main difference between the English figures and the Bombay figures of this Census is that whereas in Bombay we have included all buildings, both residential and non-residential, in England in 1911 the figures of "buildings not used as dwellings" were not intended to be exhaustive. The authors

of the Report wrote—"Under Buildings not used as dwellings only certain specified heads are given, it being apparent that the returns of other miscel lancous buildings would furnish no neeful results and could not be made complete. A stable is a building and a rabbit intich is not, but at what precise point constructions intermediate between these types cases to be buildings, it would be difficult to say. "In Bombay on the other hand it was necessary to mediade all buildings, since otherwise continuity with past Geneuses would have been broken. Moreover in this country where people sometime reside in buildings so small as to seem impossible to the Westerner and where any shed mits which it is possible to casel or even a sheet of corrogated iron proped up against a wall is capable of being converted into a residence at any time, the necessary of including all non residential buildings is appearent, since other was some of the "huts" among the residential buildings would be smaller than some of the evolution residential huildings would be smaller than some of the evolution residential buildings would be smaller than some of the evolution residential huildings would be smaller than some of the evolution residential huildings would be smaller than some of the evolution residential buildings.

14 Another point of divergence is that whereas in England in 1911 possess enumerated in buildings not used as dwellings, for metance watch men in shops and warehouses, if were included with vagrants, persons in vessels, &c., in Bombsy we distinguished the population enumerated in non residential buildings in a supplement to Housing Table 1V quite separately from vagrants and floating population in vessels.

#### SECTION 6.—INCREASE IN BUILDINGS BY CLASSES.

15 The following statement summarises the main classes in which increases in the number of buildings has occurred —

		1901.	1911.	1991.
Buildings with rendential descriptions		81,304	83 193	84,808
(Difference)			(+1699)	(+1 616)
Shops and Offices		9,631	1,099	2,757
(Difference)			(- 532)	(+ 758)
Factories, Mills and Works		467	1088	1,550
(Difference)		}	(+ 585)	(+ 407)
Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and Chor kins		8,872	8,181	11,700
(Difference)			(+4,759)	(+3,578)
Other buildings		780	1,86)	1,530
(Difference)		,	(+ 590)	(+ 170)
Total Buildings	-	89,454	45 716	59,884
(Dufference)			(+7,900)	(+6,618)

- 10. Garages and Sheds (not used as dwellings) were not separately shown in 1901 and 1911 Garages in many cases are presumably converted stables and in others are new since 1911 Sheds in previous Censuses may have been in certain instances described as godowns.
- 17 The figures in the above Table are on the whole consistent save in the case of the returns for Shops and Offices, which show a fall of 532 in the first period as against a nare of 756 in the ascond.
- 18. The explanation of this anomaly is that in 1901 no provision was made for the case of a shop and dwelling combined, whereas in 1911 a separate column was provided for such aboys, and contained no less than 4714 buildings. In these circumstances it seems evident that of the 2,891 shops shown in 1901 many hundreds were combined with dwellings, and were in 1911 transferred to the class. Residence and Shop."

- 19 The overstatement in 1901 of the number of non-residential shops, must necessarily have led to an equivalent understatement of the number of buildings with residential descriptions, and it may therefore be inferred that the increase in dwellings in the first intercensal period is likely to have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,200 rather than 1,889 the figure shown as the increase in the above tabular statement.
- 20 In regard to the figures for shops it should be noted that they do not in any way represent the number of such premises in the City A large block of dwellings under one roof may and often does contain a dozen or more separately occupied shops on the ground floor, but all shops grouped under one roof have in each case been shown as one shop only and the same practice has been followed in the returns relating to Offices, workshops and small factories

### SECTION 7.—RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- 21 In Bombay we have not yet (as in England) distinguished blocks of flats from other dwelling houses. No instructions to do so were given to the Charge Superintendents, and, as the term "block of flats" is not sufficiently well understood, to have been used in all cases in the House Lists it was not possible to differentiate them. The Flat is now such an important institution that at the next Census it may be well to make the distinction from the outset. That we have not the figures of true bungalows and blocks of flats since 1901 is rather a pity since the gradual disappearance of the former and its replacement by the latter has been a conspicuous feature of Bombay.
- 22 In 1901 the distinction between "bungalows" and "houses (dwelling)" must have been rather uncertain, though no comment is made on this point in the Report Servants' quarters were, as will be seen, not differentiated till 1921. Our main reason for differentiating them in our Tables was that the servants' quarters, as such, are not properly a separate rentable property or properties. Consequently one bungalow with several buildings of servants' quarters provides accommodation for only one rent-payer. The separate servants' quarters in the compound of a Malbar Hill bungalow are just as much part and parcel of the bungalow as are the kitchen and servants' room at the back of a modern flat. Consequently, since servants' quarters were by the rules separately numbered as houses it was thought best to keep them as a separate class in the Tables.
- 23 The following figures show the number of structures returned under titles which may be regarded as indicating that they were used as dwellings —

1901		
Bungalows Chawls Houses (Dwelling) Sheds or Huts (for dwelling) Tents Houses with godowns		1,598 3,480 19,593 5,703 213 717
		31,304
1911		
Bungalows and Dwelling Houses Tents Residence and Shop combined	•	28,467 12 4,714
		33,193
1921		00,200
Bungalows and Dwelling Houses Servants' Quarters Chawls Huts Factories, Shops, Offices, &c, and com-		12,371 2,982 4,725 9,084
bined with dweilings	•	5,646
		34,808

That is to say they were separately numbered as in 1921, but were grouped in the Tables as dwelling houses

24. Dwallings increased by 1 ×89 in the first period as against an increase of 1615 in the period 1911 to 1921. As explained above in r ference to the figures for shops, as on increase in the number of dwelling houses in 1001 has led to an overstatement of the increase which took place in their number between 1901 and 1911 and gives a false impression of a silving down of the rate of uncrease in this decade. In both periods the comparatively slow rate of increase has been due to the modern tendency for small buildings containing few people to be replaced by large blocks of buildings which contain very much greater numbers of occupants.

#### SECTION 8. - GODOWNS, CO.

9.5 As regards the team "Godowns, Stables Garages Sheds and Chowkies in 1921 it may be assumed that in 1901 since the only two types of sheds apparately profiled are those used either as dwellings or shops any sheds used for storing material would have gone into "godowns," and in 1911 sheds were not specified at all. Consequently the following ought to be comparable.

1901	
Godowns	1 103
Stables	1718
Chowlass	551
	8 874
1911	
Stables	8 400
Godowns	8 743
Chowines ~	989
	8,181
1921	
Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and Chowlnes.	11 700
	11 709

- 20 Between 1911 and 1921 the number of these buildings has apparently moreosed by 3,578 Close on hell of the increuse is accounted for by the addition to the 1931 Tables of 1,548 godowns in Railway Customs and R. I.M. areas which were not shows as 1911.
- 27 A similar procedure was followed in 1001 when Railway buildings were omitted altogether and detached buildings in Docks. Dockyard and Militury areas "appeared as a angle number (orde page 20° of Table I Census of India, 1901 Volume XI A)
- 23 The actual increase in the later peroid has accordingly only amount ed to some \*0.00 buildings, whist in the earlier peroid it exceeded \$4.00 with our reckoming new Railway and Dochyard goodwin.
- 29 The wide discrepancy between the two increments renders tempting the assumption that in 1911 when no separate provision was made for sheds or hots some of the 5,03 sheds or hots for dwellings separately returned in 1901 were included in the godown-chowki class with the result that the increase in godown is overstated in the first intercensal period and understated in the second.
- 30 In this connection it may be noted that whereas between 1901 and 1911 stables only increased by 100 per cent godowns increased by more than '90 per cent, from 1,103 to 3742.
- 81 As in the case of other premises godown and stables tend steadily to be constructed, whether on new ground or m place of more numerous but smaller structures on a larger scale. It has for example become necessary.

to frame a by-law prohibiting the stabling of more than 100 animals under the same roof and the last ten years have witnessed the erection of many milch cattle, bullock and horse stables of the maximum size allowed

- 32 A substantial proportion of this increase no doubt represents newly erected garages for the 9,000 motor vehicles which are registered as running and garaged in the City. The remainder has been due to the demands for sheds, godowns and stables created by the steady expansion of trade. Further the increasing demands for transport have in the last ten years been met to a much greater extent by motor vehicles. Needless to say the number of motor vehicles is much less than the number of bullock or horse drawn carst required for equal loads and distances, so that considerable economies are effected under a system of motor transport in the provision of accommodation
- 33 In C Ward buildings of the godown stable class have decreased by 211 The above considerations together afford a probable explanation of the diminution in the *rate* of increase of buildings of the stable godown type in the last ten years
- 34 The actual increase between 1911 and 1921, after deducting 1,548 godowns, &c, in Railway and Dockyard areas, has amounted to 2,030 In A and B Wards the increase of 251 is more than accounted for by buildings in the Railway and Dockyard areas
- , 35 In D Ward, Khetwadi and Mahalaxmi are chiefly responsible for the total increase of 611. The increase in Mahalaxmi amounts to 262 and is distributed over all the circles in the Section. An increase of 78 chiefly due to the erection of kucha stables for bullocks on the open ground between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, has occurred in Circle 9. An increase of 55 in Circle No. 1 between Pedder Road and Warden Road has been due to the erection of garages and sheds in the compounds of the large private houses which occupy this area. In Khetwadi an increase of 209 affecting in a greater or less degree all circles, has been most marked in Circles Nos. 1 and 2 West of Charni Road and between Grant Road on the North and Girgaum Road on the South In this area a number of commercial and private garages have been erected and the land between Kennedy Bridge and Frere Bridge is occupied by a number of builder's sheds in addition to garages for motors. The increase in the two Circles has amounted to 101
- In E Ward the numbers have increased by 1,720 from 1,660 in 1911 to 3,380 in 1921 Practically the whole of this increase has occurred in the Sections of Byculla (+371), Tadwadi (+762), and Mazagaon (+560) ladwadi and Mazagaon are towards their southern limits opposite Lukri Bundei and both Sections contain large numbers of sheds for the storage of wood, Mazagaon on Reay Road and Tadwadı to the North of the Maratha Hospital and South of the Victoria Road Behind the Maiatha Hospital is a large extent of waste land occupied by kutcha bullock stables, dilapidated sheds and kutcha huts. and further North Tadwadi contains nine mills with godowns and sheds'in their compounds The southern half of the Section contains the godowns and sheds attached to two iron foundnes and other factories Both Sections may be said to team with sheds of various types, but whilst the increase in Tadwadi is real, in Mazagaon an increase of 278 out of the total increase of 560 for the Section is accounted for by buildings in Customs, Railway and Dockyard areas not shown in 1911. With unimportant exceptions the increase of 371 in Byculla Section has been limited to No 1 Circle in the area North of Bellasis Road between Ripon Road and the Railway The northern area of the No 1 Circle on either side of the Arthui Road contains milch cattle stables, and the garages, godowns and sheds attached to mills, and motor vehicle and other factories. The area east of the Byculla Club contains a number of Garages are attached to the private dwelling houses in the residential The total increase in No 1 Circle amounts to 213 Coal godowns and sheds in the Chinchpokli and Byoulla Railway Yards (not enumerated in 1911) numbered 46

- 87 In the sparsely populated areas covered by F and G Wards where so much land is available and used for small kutcha stables often containing no more than a single pair of bullocks and for kutcha sheds of all descriptions increases of .68 and 449 respectively call for no comment.
- The results summarised by Wards for the Censuses of 1911 and 1921
   are as follows —

Buildings of the Godown Class.

Ward	1993	1911.	Difference.
`			
A	941	408	+ 238
В	1,1 2	1,159	+ 13
c	594	805	+ 911
D	1,858	1,247	+ 611
E	8,880	1 660	+1720
y	1960	1,202	+ 758
G	1,804	1,3\$5	+ 449
Total	11 ,00	8,181	+ 3,5"8

SECTION 9 -CHANGE.

- 39 At the argent request of the Labour Office, buildings returned as Chawla have been separately classified in this Table. Chawla were not separately blassified in 1911 and in the absence of any mismion to do so in 1921 the hmitation attending the interpretation of the figures now published by request, and the fact that as in 1901 they are incomplete, or—in the words of the 1901 Report— not absolutely accounts for all areas—should be noted. The incompleteness of the returns has resulted from the following causes—
  - (1) No specific instructions were given to Charge Buperintendents to distinguish chawle from other dwellings, and no attempt was made to define the meaning of the term chawl.
  - (2) Inhabited buildings were distinguished from uninhabited buildings by the description Dwelling House.
  - (3) Enumerators were advised that the term chawl would be accepted as a sufficient description for dwelling houses of the chawl type but they were not expressly ordered to describe such dwellings as chawls.
  - (4) Inhabited houses with factones, shops, &c., on the ground floor were by order described as dwellings with factories, &c." and this description as is ordern from the returns and from inspection of the areas concerned, was used for large numbers of chawls in which the ground floor was occupied by shops, workshops or factories
- 40 In Khatradi Section for example the number of chawis in 1921 have been shown as 29 only as compared with 223 in 1901. There has been no diminution in the number of chawis in this Section on the scale suggested by the figure but the greater number of them have shops or workshops on the ground floor.
- 41 Kumbharwada is an example of a Section in which the Charge Supernstrudent applied the description dwelling house "to all chawls whether they had shope on the ground floor or not, with the result that his return for chawls is Nil The Section contained 98-chawls in 1901 and contains at least as many at the present time.

- 42 In Second Nagpada, save in 6 cases the 1901 Charge Superintendent appears to have described chawls (as he was entitled to do) as dwelling houses. There is no leason to suppose that this Section which now contains 46 chawls returned as such and others returned as dwellings with shops, contained so small a number as 6 twenty years ago
- 43 In Mazagaon chawls have recently been built by the G I P Railway and by the Port Trust New chawls have also been erected in the neighbourhood of the fishing village in the North of the Section, and building operations of all kinds have been extensive since the 1901 Census The returns for chawls show an increase of 232 (from 26 to 258) but although much of this increase is real, it is unfortunately not possible to say what proportion of it is apparent only and due to the transfer of chawls to the dwelling house class in the 1901 returns, and so it is with deficits and increases in the Sections throughout the Island.
- 44 Definition of Chawl—The Chawls built at the expense of public funds for the police, for Municipal scavengers and for the working classes are large blocks of buildings containing rows of single room tenements entered direct from a common passage or verandah and provided with privies and washing places for use in common by the occupants of the various rooms Chawls of the same type built by private enterprise have in many cases rows of shops on the ground floor and were described in the lists as "dwellings with shops"
- Many buildings in crowded areas with narrow fronts facing the footway, have the external appearance of dwelling houses built for one family, but on inspection they will be found to make up in depth what they lack in frontage width and to contain rows of three or more single room tenements on each floor opening on to a common passage. Such buildings are commonly described as chawled, and have been so described in Second Nagpada. In Khetwadi and Kumbharwada they have geen returned as dwelling houses
- 46 There remains the genuine dwelling house built originally for one family distinguishable by the variation in the size of the different rooms, but now split up into single room tenements
- 47 These should not be described as chawls, but are liable to be so classified on account of their crowded condition and the number of separate tenements they now contain
- 48 As regards the social status of the occupants, Girgaum is an example of a Section containing large numbers of blocks of buildings constructed on the chawl plan and varying only in that the tenements each contains two rooms instead of one and are occupied by members of the middle class earning Rs 80 per month or more
- One such building described as a chawl in the postal address accommodates pleaders and medical men earning Rs 300 per month. Dwellings of this type have in Girgaum been returned as chawls and are so described by the Assistant Health Officers—both old Bombay residents, who have at different times been in charge of the Ward in which Girgaum is situated. Other authorities are disposed to limit the term chawl to houses occupied by the lower classes in which each tenement consists of one room only.
- 50 It may further be noted that the term chawl affords no indication of the sanitary state of the dwellings to which it is applied. The modern chawl built from public funds is as a rule well lighted and ventilated and provided with modern sanitary conveniences. The older chawls are as grossly insanitary as the older dwelling houses originally intended for one family and now broken down into separate tenements.
- 51 From what has been said it follows that a return of chawls, even if it were complete, would, in the first place, through the inclusion of middle class chawls, overstate by a high figure the number of working class dwellings in the City, and in the second afford no indication as to what proportion of them might be assumed to be comparatively satisfactory

59. The return; for 1901 and 1931 are admittedly incomplete and indicate clearly that in the absence of express instructions as to chawle and of any attempt to define the meaning of the term, variations in the description of identical types of dwellings have in certain instances been in opposite directions for the same Section. The figures for the two periods are therefore not comparable with one another and, being based on no rule, will not be comparable with the number of chawle returned in 1931 under any rules and definitions that may be adopted by the Census Authorities.

#### SECTION 10 - DEALWARD PLACES OF WORKER

 The following are exactly comparable — Dharmashalas 1901 - 76 1911 — 109 1921 — 115 and 190

1001 - 10 1011 100 1021	110		
1901—			
Churches			47
Masjids		••	142
Temples (Hindu)			811
Temples (Fire, Parsee)			82
			582
1911—			
Temples and Churches		***	810
1921—			
Places of Worship		••	710

54 The reduction in the number of places of worship in 1921 can be attributed partly to the fact that in 1911 the house-numbering staff may have displayed more (and perhaps unnecessary) seed in numbering the very minute Hindu shrines which are so common, shrines in some cases almost too small to have ever contained a resident on Census night. There is also a probability that in 1911 some temples with residences attached were classified as temples which in 1921 were classified as Dwelling Houses. Analyzed down to Sections it is found that in two Sections the number of places of worship show no change. In nineteen there is little change in eight there is a marked reduction, and in three a marked increase. The most considerable reduction by Wards occurs in C Ward,

#### Вистон 11 -- Мила.

Mills were not separately shown on this occasion because their numbers are already fully known to the various Departments which are con comed with fattories and industries.

#### SECTION 12 - HOMETER TABLE II.

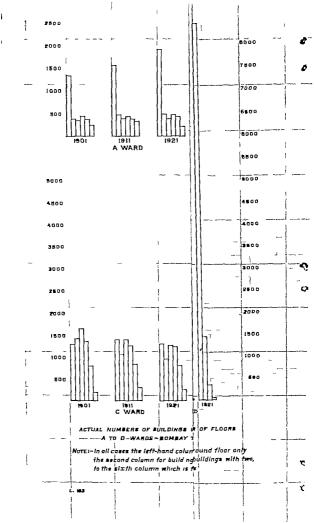
#### Classification by Number of Floors.

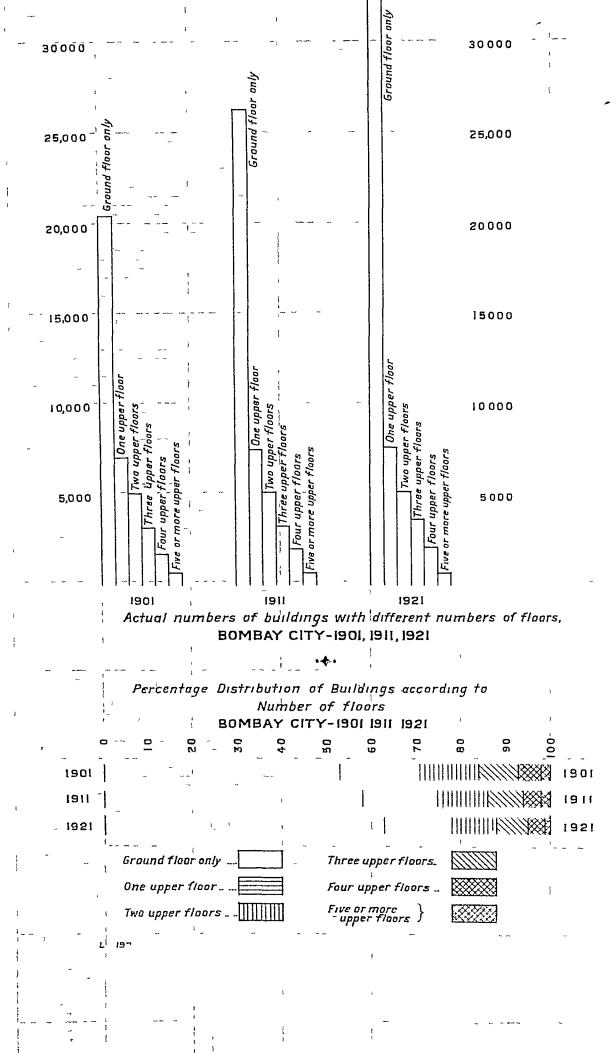
Buildings with one floor only namely the ground floor, have increased by 6 172 in the period 1911 to 1921 and by 5,904 in the period 1901 to 1911 as follows -

#### Ground Floor Buildings

		Humber,	Difference.
1901		20 608	
1911		26,512	+ 5 904
1921	-	82,684	+ 0.172

The greater increase in the last ten years is apparent only and has been due to the inclusion in the 19\*1 returns of 2,553 buildings in Railway Customs and Dockyard areas. In 1911 and 1901 buildings in such areas were excluded from the Tables so that the actual increase has been only 3.619 in the last period as compared with 5,904 in the first.





- 58 The same areas contained in 1921, 1,548 buildings of the godown, stable and shed class, not shown in previous Censuses, which may be assumed to have been ground floor structures. The remaining 1,005 ground floor buildings in Railway and Dockyard areas were presumably one storeyed bungalows or chawle, servants' quarters and various premises returned as huts
- 59 In A Ward an increase of 339 in the number of ground floor buildings is more than accounted for by 547 ground floor buildings in Railway and Dockyard areas
  - 60 In B Ward an increase of 550 is accounted for as follows —

<b>∆т</b> еа	Increase 1911 21
Mundvi Circle No 12	95
Dongrı Cırcle No 2	115
Railway, Dockyard, Customs, &o	~ 362
${f T}$	

- 61 •Circle No 12 in Mandvi opposite the Victoria Dock includes the area on both sides of the Frere Road in which buildings of the godown class have increased by 116 from 94 to 210 Circle No 2 Dongri includes Nowroji Hill where large numbers of temporary and semi-permanent ground floor dwellings have been provided to accommodate persons displaced by the levelling of the Hill and the quarrying operations. On the levelled ground some 30 godowns have also been erected
- 62 C Ward.—There has been no increase in the number of ground floor buildings in C Ward, a densely crowded area, which does not contain any railway or other premises omitted from the 1911 Tables
- 63 D Ward—The greater part of the total increase of 1,125 in the ground floor dwellings of D Ward has occurred in the comparatively sparsely populated Sections of Mahalaxmi and Walkeshwar, which together account for 941 of the total excess
- 64 In the crowded areas of Khetwadi and Girgaum an increase of 287 in the ground floor buildings has been accounted for by an increase of 293 in the godown stable class of premises
- Structures, contains large tracts of unoccupied land in the neighbourhood of Tardeo Flats and elsewhere, besides a number of the best class of bungalows with large compounds. Buildings of the godown stable class have increased in number by 243. The erection of kutcha huts and stables, quarters for the Body Guard and quarters for the Municipal bigaries has increased the number of ground floor structures in Circle No. 9 at Tardeo by 161. In other circles the increase has been mainly furnished from the 246 Servants' quarters, the 418 huts and the 442 buildings of the godown stable class which the Section contains. On the other hand the area is sufficiently open to admit of the erection of permanent or semi-permanent ground floor structures of any one of the classes named in Housing Table I
- 66 Walkeshwar Section shows an excess of 300 in the number of ground floor buildings. Of this excess 77 per cent is accounted for by an increase of 231 in structures of the godown stable class
- 67 The majority of the buildings in Walkeshwar are bungalows of the best type in large compounds and servants' quarters have been returned in the proportion of 50 to every 100 bunglows and dwellings. Bungalows and dwellings including servants' quarters have increased by 264, and assuming the proportion of servants' quarters for all dwellings to have held good for newly erected dwellings, 83 of the 264 new buildings would be servants' quarters and in most cases ground floor structures, as against the 69 ground floor buildings remaining to be accounted for

- 63. The bulk of the increase in ground floor structures in Walkoshwar may accordingly be ascribed to an increase in the number of servants quarters and of stables, codowns or garages.
- 69 E Ward.—The increase of 1,485 in ground floor structures, is except insignificant figures limited to the Sections of Byoulis 301, Tadwali 350 and Mazagam 893.
- 70 Byenila is accounted for by an increase of 823 in the godown class of buildings in the mill area between the Railway and Ripon Roed North of Bellaus Hoad and between Sankli Street and Shepherd Road and by 62 godowns in the Byenila and Chinchpokil Goods yards.
- 71 The Tadwall figure is similarly due to an increase of 30° in "godown buildings" between Viotona and Nesbit Roads and to 80 godowns of the Loco Shores of the G. I. P. Railway behind Richardson and Gruddas. Works,
- 72. The Mazagaon figure is explained by the emusion in 1911 of the Customs and Purt Trust ground floor buildings which in 1921 numbered 597
- 73 F and G Wards The exection of 2,766 additional ground floor structure in these sparsely populated Wards with large areas of vacant land calls for no comment. 558 have been returned from reliwar areas emitted in 1911.
- 74. Buildings with fire or more Upper Floors —The following summary indicates the changes which have occurred in the number of houses with five or more upper floors —

	Ł	A	G DEEF		Total-
1901	11	210	214	17	con
1911	863	220	303	21	809
1901	210	186	233	87	588
Difference-					
1911-01	+81	+1	+80	+4	+175
1921 11	115	34	<b>4</b> 8	+16	181
	į.	t	f	ì	ı

- 76 From the above figures it will be seen that whereas house with five or more upper floors have increased by 175 from 604 to 800 in the extinct period, they have decreased by 181 in the period of 1911 Ji. This revention of the progress of events have been due to the restriction by law of the height of houses in the last decennism.
- 76 In 1905 the insertion of Sections 849 A and 849 B in the Municipal Act illusted the height of all buildings to 70 feet, and the height of buildings abotting on streets less than 40 feet wide, to 40 feet. The two Sections were limited in their application to the exection of new buildings or to the raising of existing buildings and contained certain saving clauses which do not materially affect the question under consideration.
- 77 The new By law requiring the provision of a 68} light plane was not brought into force until the middle of 1919 and did not apply to Fort North and certain other Sections.
- 78 In 1905 by an Amendment of Section 348 of the Municipal Act, the obligatory height of rooms in new buildings was increased from 8 to 10 feet and by Section 349 C the height of frame buildings was limited to two storys.
- 70. The above enactments have necessarily curtailed the rate of morease in six storey buildings and in A. B and C Wards have contributed to produce an actual diminution in their number. Another contributory cause has been the reconstruction of two or more separate buildings under a separate roof to form one building under a separate roof to

- 80 Thus in Fort North where the number of six storey houses has fallen by 82, six houses have been rebuilt as one to accommodate the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, three houses been rebuilt as one for Messrs Evans and Frasei, two houses in Block 1, Circle No 1 have been rebuilt as one for an Insurance Company and many other similar examples could be cited. There were also in Fort North in 1921 a number of yacant plots of land on which lofty buildings stood in the 1911 Census
- 81 The diminution in A Ward through the changes in Fort North has been much greater than in B and C Wards, but accords in direction with the changes in 13 out of 15 Sections in the area which these three Wards cover In other words 13 out of 15 Charge Superintendents in A, B and C Wards have shown a decrease in the number of six storey houses in their Sections The two exceptions are Upper Colaba, which has never contained six storey houses, and Kumbharwada, where the six storey houses numbered three only, in 1911, and have since only increased to six
- 82 The figures may accordingly be taken as reflecting truly the combined effect of legal restrictions in the height of houses and the reconstruction of groups of separate houses as single buildings under one roof

### SECTION 13 —HOUSING TABLE III

### Buildings by Number of Tenements

83 This Table being prepared this time for Residential buildings only, and in past Censuses for all buildings, exact comparison is not possible. The justification for breaking the continuity will be understood if the possible uses of the Table are considered. The idea of taking out figures of the number of tenements per building would presumably be to ascertain whether there is a movement from single houses and bungalows to large blocks of flats and large chawls. This being so the inclusion of a vast number of small non-residential ground-floor buildings such as godowns and stables would materially raise the proportion of buildings with few tenements, and thereby give the impression of less crowding than actually exists. This can be readily seen by comparing the percentages of the different classes for the three Censuses.

Under 11		1120	21—80	81—40	4150	Over 50
1901	88	9	- 4	2	1	1
1911	85	8	3	2	1	1
1921	80	10	4	2	1	3

Having regard to the large and steady increase in ground-floor structures, as shown in Housing Table II, there is little doubt that, had all buildings been included on this occasion, the percentage of the lowest class would have been very much higher. The same fact is brought out by comparing by classes the actual numbers of Residential buildings in 1921 with the actual numbers of all buildings in 1911. In the lowest class the numbers shown in this Table drop from 32,247 to 28,155, whereas in all other classes there is a noticeable increase.

84 It has already been mentioned above that this 'Table is of rather doubtful value But if it is retained next time it is clear that the first class must be broken up into a number of sub-classes. The class as it stands (1 to 10 tenements) is heterogeneous, including all single bungalows, all semi-detaohed bungalows, all of the older and smaller blocks of flats, such as those in Marine Lines, and a good many moderately large ones. It is also unsatisfactory to have any one class that contains 80 per cent of the total. The sub-classes might be—1 tenement, 2 tenements, 3 to 5 tenements, and 6 to 10 tenements.

#### SECTION 14.—HOUSING TABLE IV

#### Buildings by the Number of Occupants

85 The remarks made in discussing Honning Table III apply here also The purcentage distribution of all buildings included in this Table in the three Compacts is a follow:

#### Parentings to total buildings of buildings excisining

Text.	ED pertons and trader.	\$1 to 40 persons.	41 to 60 persons	61 to 80 paramet.	El to 100 persons	101 to 180 Persons.	181 to \$00 persons.	SOI persons and over.
1901 1911 1921	76 64 59	11 17 18	8 8	8	1 9 3	9 8 4	1 1 9	1 1 2

The number of buildings treated for this Table has steadily diminished. In 1901 buildings classes as under construction and Unit for Human Habitation were excluded and detached buildings such as servants quarters and stables, which were rented jointly with a main building were not separately accounted for In 1911 all the above were excluded, and also temples, churches schools dispensaries, theatres, offices, shops, workshops, factories, and "unocomposed buildings generally On this occasion the Table is limited to Occapied Residential Buildings. The total numbers of buildings have been 1901—39 200 1911—32,903, 1931—31,838.

- 86 The decrease in the percentages of buildings with few and increase in the with many coupants is, therefore, due partly to the gradual narrowing down of the types of buildings for inclusion in the table, by which buildings like chowkies and sheds are eliminated, and partly (no doubt) to the general tend ency—so often referred to in this Chapter—for a number of small buildings, on demolyticon, to be replaced by one large one.
- 87 Two supplements are published to thus Table. The first shows the number of uncocupied residential buildings. These amount to 4,180 or no less than 11 7 per cent, of the total number of purely residential buildings in the City This figure is liable to be maleading unless it is borne in mind that our Residential buildings include 9 000 old "Ruts tents and lean tos. An examination section by section shows that the number of Uncocupied Residential buildings are varies directly with the number of buildings the Residential Buildings were not substantial brick and morter structures except in rare cases, but were buildings described in the returns as Huts some of which would be in process of completion and others in various stages of decay or demolition at the time of the Census.
- 88. The second Supplement gives, as a matter of interest, the number of persons enumerated in Non Besidential buildings. These figures are to be compared with the figures of Population enumerated in Residential Buildings as per Horsing Table V. If will be seen that—excluding Military areas, for which no figures are available—1 071 300 persons were enumerated in Besidential buildings, and 45 716 in Non Residential buildings. In other words, of persons enumerated in buildings at all, only 4 per cont. were enumerated in buildings classed as Non-Residential. And this seems to indicate that our division of buildings into Residential and Non Residential, though based entirely on the descriptions employed in the House Lists, has been very nearly exactly correct.

#### SECTION 15 - HOUSING TABLE V

#### Distribution of Persons by Booms

80 This Table is designed to show the pressure of persons upon room space. That is to say though the rooms are not measured, the number of persons per room is calculated, it being assumed that the size of a room will in

the long run average out at about the same throughout the City This is possibly not quite correct. In Esplanade the average size of a room is likely to be rather larger than in, say, Kamatipura. Nevertheless the difference in average space in the two sections would probably be much less than might on theory be supposed.

- 90 The rooms are divided into four classes according to the number of occupants, viz, 5 persons and under, 6 to 9 persons, 10 to 15 persons, and 20 persons and over In this case, as in Housing Table III, the first class is too large, since it contains always more than half the population If the Table is to be maintained next time it will be desirable to split this class up.
- 91 Being prepared for Residential buildings only this Table shows certain changes as compared with the corresponding Table (XIII) of 1911 Non-residential buildings necessarily included numbers of small structures such as chowkies with one or two persons in them. Consequently the appearance given is of a population living under more crowded conditions than before. The following are the percentage distributions of the population in 1911 and 1921.

-	Percentage to total Population of Residential buildings of persons living in rooms occupied by					
	5 persons	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 persons		
	& under	persons	persons	and over		
1911	89	20	9	3		
1921	64	22	11	3		

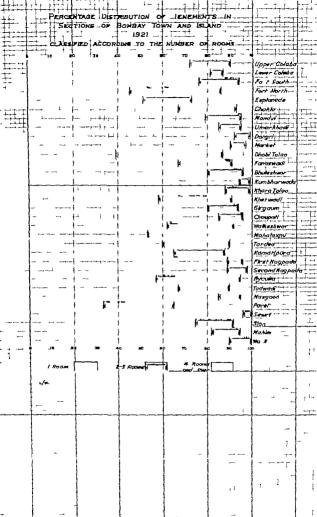
- 92 It is difficult to say how far this appearance of denser pressure upon room-space is a genuine change and how far it is due to the exclusion of Residential Buildings. But we justify the exclusion of the latter as before on the grounds already discussed
  - 93 The percentages for different Sections are as follows —

	Percentages to total Population of Sections of persons living in rooms each occupied by			
Section.	5 persons	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 persons
	and under	persons	persons.	and over
Lower Colaba	61	20	14	5
Fort, South	48	11	6	35
Fort, North	76	15	7	2
Esplanade	61	19	11	9
Chakla	72	17	7	4
Mandvi	68	15	• 13	4
Umarkhadi	70	19	8	3
Dongri	61	25	12	2
Market	67	19	11	3
Dhobi Talao	78	14	6	2
Fanasvadi	75	15	7	3
Bhuleshwar	78	14	7	1
Kumbharvada	64	25	9	2
Khara Talao	67	21	9	3
Khetvadı Gırgaon Chaupatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı	82 72 79 74 67	13 20 13 13 21	4 7 7 10 9	1 1 3 3
Tardeo	67	21	11	1
Kamatipura	54	27	15	4
Ist Nagpada	70	16	7	7
2nd Nagpada	66	19	11	4
Byculla	62	26	10	2
Tadvadi	55	27	16	2
Mazagaon	56	27	14	3
Parel	65	25	8	2
Sewn	52	26	14	8
Sion	52	30	15	3
Mahim	53	29	14	4
Warli	55	26	16	3

- 94 The most peculiar feature of the above Table is the figures for Fort, South. Thus is a very small Section, the total population of Residential bindings being only 34 thousand, whereas no other Section is below 10 thousand. The figures and percentage of persons living in rooms occupied by 20 persons and over is kept up by two Circles—Nos. 3 and 4. These are the region round Tamarind Lane and the transple to the east between Apollo Street, and Oustons House Road. Undoubtedly this area is densely crowded. But the tact that out of 1 883 persons in residential buildings in these two Circles 1062 reside in rooms occupied by 20 persons and over is surprising In 1911 in the same two Circles the population was 1 088 and of this only 60 persons readed in rooms of this class.
- 95 A subsequent enquiry into the cause showed that this is a case like that of the Explanade Circle referred to in the next para. At this Census the "rooms occupied by 20 persons or more were portions of buildings under construction occupied on the Census night by Coolles. The partitions between the rooms had not in all cases been put in, and the coolles were sleeping in close numbers in entrance halls, passages, &c. The appearance of the Table therefore as regards these two Circles is fictitious.
- 96 In 1911 the fourth Circle of Explanade presented the peculiar phenomenom of a population of 8 985 out of which 7,358 live in rooms occupied by 20 persons and over and the average number of persons per bouse 178. This time the total population is only 3,128 and the population of Residential Duildings 1,235 of whom 99 live in rooms of the class mentioned, and the average number of persons per residential building is only 39:39. The reason for the 1911 figure was that at that time the Alexandra Dook was in process of construction, and the Census returns included a large number of coolies, housed in very large sheds, each of which was divided up into very large compartments. Horeover amoe 1911 a number of streets from Victoria Termina northwards to the Cernae Basin off Frere Read have been demolahed and replaced by sor-downs.
- 97 These two changes have resulted in reducing the population of the Circle by more than 6 000 And both—but especially the former—have resulted in the reduction of the number of persons per house and per room
- 68 Generally speaking the Circles composing the different Sections differ very much in the degree of the pressure of population upon house-room it is usually best to neglect the top class, and consider mainly the other three. The following are samples of Circles in which the pressure is high and low respectively—

	Astral Da	Total.			
High Pressers Mandri, No. 11	) .	1,525	-4		6,590
Low Pressure, Fort North, Nos. 2, 3 and 5	6,548	757	805	80	8 540

99 The difference in classification and method renders companion with English conditions difficult. In the English Census of 1911 a Table was given showing the proportion per 1 000 of the population living in tenements having certain numbers of occupants per room. The Classes were "Up to and including i over 1 but less than 1 and so on up to 3, then "over 8 but less than 4 and over. Their classification therefore ends before ours beguns, since our lowest class is "8 persons and under. There is also a slight difference in the besis of the figures. In England the bases is the tenoment, and with us the building. Nevertheless the variations in calculation which would thus be introduced are slight. Another slight difference is however caused by the fact that in England all population residing in tenomonts of 100 and more norms is a recluded from the Table alterentive. These



enumerated in tenements having an average of 4 persons and over per room, and 409, or 41 per cent were enumerated in tenements having an average from 1 to 2 persons per room. In Bombay, as we have seen no less than 36 per cent of the population reside in rooms occupied by 6 persons and over It certainly seems that pressure upon room-space is much more severe in Bombay. But without the sub division of our lowest class exact comparison is not possible

### SECTION 16 - HOUSING TABLE VI

- 100. This Table should on the face of it present a fairly accurate picture of the state of overcrowding in Bombay. It gives three things (i) the percentage of tenements, having different numbers of rooms to total tenements, (ii) the percentage of occupants of each of these classes of tenements to total population, and (iii) the average number of persons per room in each class of tenement. It was given at the two last Censuses for Circles. But this involves such a great number of pages that we have on this occasion given the figures for Sections only, believing that the shorter any statistical table is the greater the chance of its being used. But the figures by Circles, prepared in Manuscript, are filed in the office of the Executive Health Officer for reference if required.
- The figures included in this Table on this occasion are not exactly 101 comparable with those included in the corresponding Table in past Censuses It would seem that the note to Table XII (present Table IV) in the 1911 Volume does not apply to this Table (Table XIV of that Volume) It will be remembered that on that occasion for Table XII the following were excluded-"temples, churches, schools, dispensaries, theatres, offices, shops, workshops, factories and unoccupied buildings generally " But this cannot have been maintained for Table XIV because the figure of the population taken for that Table (929 082) is the total population of the Island after deducting the item from Table I for "Harbour and Docks, Railway, Military and Homeless" (44, 979), and an unknown figure of 3,384 What this 3,384 represents is not certain The note to Table XIV says "This figure (929,082) is exclusive of the population enumerated as homeless, dooks and harbour, railways and camps "Can the 3,384 be figures of population in some plague camp, or some encampment of coolies? It can hardly be the total population recorded in the excluded buildings (Table XII), viz, "temples, churches, &c, &c," because the population shown in the Supplement to Housing Table IV on this occasion as enumerated in non-residential buildings is as high as 45,716, and nonresidential buildings on this occasion corresponds roughly to the buildings excluded from Table XII of 1911 It is probable, therefore, that there really were 3,384 persons living under conditions described as "camps" And in that case the figures for Table XIV (corresponding to the present Table) included the "temples, churches, &c, &c," excluded from Table XII.
- were accounted for in the past. From the note to the Table corresponding to present Housing Table IV in 1901 and to present Housing Table III in 1911 it would seem that Servants Quarters were probably combined with the main building, in which case, while the tenant, as such, would have a larger number of rooms the number of occupants in it would be more than proportionately increased. On this occasion in the case of a bungalow with servants quarters the bungalow is counted as one tenement, and each separate building of servants quarters as another. But the servants quarters are not now of such importance as in the past, before the bungalow gave way to the flat. On the face of it the narrowing down of the buildings treated for this Table to Residential buildings should not produce the effect of less overcrowding. The non-Residential building being as often as not a godown or a stable, its exclusion might possibly decrease the percentage of the lowest (one-room) class, but should certainly not decreased the percentage of persons residing in that class of tenements, since the godown or stable would ordinarily be empty.

103 It is therefore, subject to the above remarks that we present the comparative percentages and averages of occupants per room at each Census.

Cities of tenement by number of rooms.	Percentage of each show of temporate to total temporate.		Persuatage of occupants of each sizes of insecuent to total population attackered.		Average number of persons per most in such class of beautients.				
1 room 2 rooms	1901. 8°	1911 83 10	1921 70 14	1901 81 7	1911. 69 18	192L 66 14	4-20 9.54	1911 4 47 2 38	1931 403 911
8 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms and over.	1 1 9	8 1 1	4 8 9	3	8	8 5 4 3	1.76 1.58	1 80 1 54 1 48	1.60 1.30 1.06

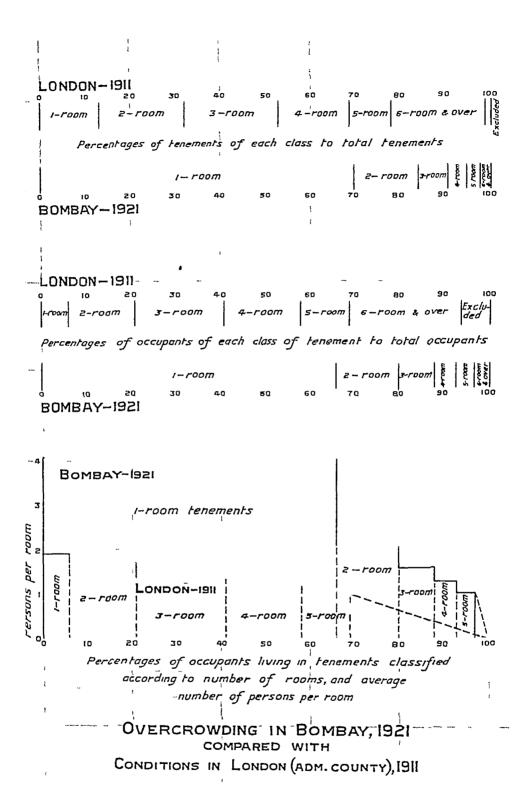
104. Excluding all consideration of comparison of Bombay conditions today with those of the past we can give an interesting comparison with London 1911.

Open of interests by number of rooms.	Personage of such class of becomes to total benevious		Percentage of companies of such class of tensors in to total companie.		Average member of persons per room in each class of iscorrams,	
	London. 1911.	Bombay 1921	London. 1911	Bombay 1921.	London. 1911.	Bombay 1921.
1 room 9 rooms 8 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms and over.	18 19 21 16 9 21	70 14 7 4 8	6 18- 90 17 11 25	66 14 8 5 4 3	199 171 187 119 108	4 03 9-11 1-50 1-30 1-06

hots.—In London 1 per cent, of the tenements and 6 per cent, of the population are coulded as being non private families. The exclusion of these makes hitle difference to the figures.

Obviously there is no comparison between overcrowding in Bombay and overcrowding in London. The Bombay conditions are far worse

- 105 To anyone interested in the subject of overcrowding in Bombsy this Table is well worth studying. There are few who would be likely to pick out at a random guess the Section most overcrowded and the section least overcrowded. Actually they are Sewri and Parel. In Sewri 26 per cent. of the population lives in one roomed temements with 5 persons per room. In Parel only 39 per cent in one-roomed temements, the everage per room in that case being less than 3 persons 15 per cent live in two-roomed temements, 15 per cent. in five-roomed temements, 15 per cent in four roomed temements, 11 per cent in five-roomed temements and 14 per cent in tements with 6 rooms and over. The nort best Section is Dhobi Table but it is a long way behind Parel.
- 109 Housing Table VI B gives the number and distribution by Sections of one-roomed tenements accommodating more than one family. In Bombsy City as a whole there are 175 001 one-roomed tenements, of which 1126 contain more than one family Of these 1955 contain two families. So that single rooms containing more than two families are comparatively rare. The Manuscript last in the Executive Health Officer's Office will enable anyone who wints to do so to locate all these tenements. In the case of tenements containing large numbers of families considerable care has to be exercised to see that the case is not technical only e.g. a Disammachia containing a large number of porsons in one large hall. There are 31 cases of Reliway properties in which there are one-roomed tenements with more than five families in a room. Probably most, if not all, of these are technical only



107 This, the last Housing Table, carries the study of tenements and their occupants down to religions. For the most part the conditions under which the different religions live as revealed by the figures follow lines that The Zoroastrians are the least overcrowded, then would have been expected the Christians, then the Jains, and then the Mahomedans, with the Hindus in the worst position of all These figures have less to do with religion as such, than with the proportion of persons in high and low social positions contained in each community. At the same time the Jains might certainly have been expected to show a more free use of rooms Having regard to the comparative economic position of the Jains and the Zoroastrians it seems that the former are content with much less comfortable conditions And in practice this is known to be the case In studying the figures by Sections care has to be taken not to be misled by a percentage distribution due solely to pausity of cases. Thus in of the Zoroastrians live in one-roomed tenements Mandvi 100 per cent this is a mere accident, there being only 3 tenements of Zoroastrians altogether, and these containing only 4 persons Different degrees of overcrowding in adjacent Sections will not in all cases be due to differences in the religious composition of their population. In the cases of Parel and Sewri, already noted as the least and most overcrowded, both Sections are predominantly Hindu, and the Hindu figures in Housing Table VII show the same variation as the total population figures in Housing Table VI It is evident therefore that Parel is occupied by a well-to-do Hindu community and Sewri by a very poor one

# CHAPTER VII—HOUSING TABLES-AHMEDABAD

General Notes — This is the first time that these special Housing Tables have been compiled for Ahmedabad The standard definition of "house" or "building" used in Bombay (see Notes and Discussion to Bombay Housing Tables) was not adopted at Ahmedabad House-numbering was commenced in that city very early, and in accordance with previous practice the unit to which a separate number was given was the tenement, corresponding approximately with the Gujarati word "va's" A special form was therefore prepared and used, in which there was a column for these separate numbers, and another column in which it was directed that the actual numbers painted on the house, and entered in the first column, should be aggregated for each building. The definition of "building" was left to the local authorities, but the Bombay definition was explained to them with a view to their adjusting their "buildings" so as to correspond as closely as possible to the Bombay building The correspondence is probably nearly exact The fact that there are proportionately more buildings in comparison with the population in Ahmedabad than in Bombay is believed to be due to genuine differences in conditions, in other words to the prevalence of a much smaller type of structure. Actually the proportions are as follows -

BOMBAY—Population 1,175,914 Buildings 52,774 Or one building to every 223 persons,

AHMEDABAD—Population 270,775 Buildings 43,703 Or one building to every 62 persons

The population above stated for Ahmedabad is that of the Municipality only, to which alone the Housing Tables relate

Except for the difference in the method of arriving at the figures, as above explained, the Ahmedabad Housing Tables follow those for Bombay, and all definitions given for the one apply equally to the other

Housing Table I—This being the first occasion of classifying buildings it is not likely that the descriptions given are so nearly correct as in Bombay In particular, although the Abstraction Office was ordered to separate Servants' Quarters from Dwelling Houses, this was not done, the reason—being that they

were not described as such in the returns. The percentage distribution of buildings by classes in the two Cities is—

•		Dombay	Alteredahed.
RESID	ENTIAL BUILDINGS		
1	Bungalows and Dwelling Houses	38.6	88.3
9.	Servants Quarters	58	
8	bawls	90	0.1
4	Factories, Shops, Offices, &c combined with Dwellings.	10-7	8.7
ŏ.	Dharmashalas	0.2	0.0
б	Institutions	0.0	01
7	Huts	178	0.5
8.	Others and Unclassifiable	0.3	
	Total Rendential Buildings	67 4	927
NON B	ESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS-		
9	Places of Worship	14	11
10	Institutions and Places of Amusement	0.8	08
11	Factories, Mills and Works	3.0	04
12.	Offices and Shops	58	3.8
13	Godowns, Stables, Garages, Shads and Chowkies.	92-2	1.7
14.	Others and Unclassifiable		
	Total, Non Besidential Buildings	32-6	78

It is pretty nearly certain that the Item in the case of Ahmediabed which is most incorrect is 4. Factories slipps, Offices, &n. combined with dwellings. This must beer a larger percentage than 8.7. The cause is the absence of mistructeous to the Supervisors who prepared the House Lusts. In Bombay these mea had the 1911 Table to guide them. But in Ahmediabed it was the first time that descriptions of the buildings had been of any importance and the need firs accurate descriptions was not understood. Hom 8.0 Gibes and Shops, is probably approximately correct. The word Chawl is not of certainty understood or much used at Ahmediabed and the figures under this item are not correct. On the whole, except as indicating—as is almost certainly the case in this Table are usratiable. They are of use mainly as a guide in 1981 and the pitalis to be looked out for are clear enough.

Housing Table II —This is likely to be much more nearly correct than— Table I. The counting of floors is not a difficult job nor one that calls for claborate instructions. The comparative percentage distribution of buildings by the number of floors in Bombay and Ahmedsbad is—

	Beenley	Akmedahad.	
With ground floor only	62-6	85 1	
With one upper floor	145	40-7	
With two upper floors	10.8	31.3	
With three upper floors	 7.2	29	
With four upper floors	41	0.1	
With five or more upper floors	 13	ውብ	

The companion is interesting Ahmodalad lacks alike the vast number of small sheds, buts, godowns, do, and the fair number of full buildings, which are two characteristics of Bombay The type is again that of a rendential rather than a commercial city

Housing Tables III and IV—It has already been suggested in discussing the Bombay Housing Tables that these two particular Tables are of little value. This, as well as the opinion that, if retained next time, the first class in each Table should be broken up, is amply borne out by the Ahmedabad results. The Tables here tell us next to nothing, and are printed only in view of the small space that they take up and the desirability of keeping comparison with Bombay.

No Supplement was prepared showing persons enumerated in Non-iesidential buildings, as in the case of Supplement I to Housing Table IV Bombay The persons enumerated in Residential buildings fall short of the Total population by 11,708. The corresponding figure for Bombay was 104,605, which included persons enumerated in Non-residential buildings, persons enumerated on the streets, persons enumerated by the Military, and "Harboui Islands, Railway platforms, Floating population and Unknown" The conditions in Ahmedabad are not such as to result in such a large number as those excluded in Bombay, with its Port and Military

Housing Table V—This Table is of course useful The comparative percentages are as follows—

Bombay Abmedabad

		Domony	<b>И</b> ппистиони
Living in rooms occupied by—			
5 persons and under		$64\ 2$	847
6 to 9 persons		22.1	$13 \ 2$
10 to 19 persons		108	20
20 persons and over	••	29	01

The general level of overcrowding is therefore lower than in Bombay, when expressed in terms of room-space

The City (within the walls) shows a lower degree of pressure upon room space than the Puras (outside the walls) The comparative percentages are—

		City	Puras	
_		•		
		88 5	753	
		100	21 0	
*		14	34	
	•	01	03	
	- s	ς, •	88 5 10 0 1 4	88 5 75 3 10 0 21 0 1 4 3 4

This is somewhat the opposite of what would have been expected. But it is borne out by the next Tables. The explanation seems to be that the city within the walls is filled up with old residents, whereas the Puras have to accommodate the new-comers, and the demand for dwelling accommodation therefore remains always a little ahead of supply. It is also of course well known that the bulk of the mill-hands reside in the Puras. So that, while density calculated on area is much higher in the city (see the Density Map in Chapter III), overcrowding in relation to available rooms is worse outside.

Housing Tables VI and VII—These Tables again show less overcrowding in Ahmedabad, when expressed in terms of tenements with different numbers of rooms and average of persons per room. The comparative figures (available in the Tables themselves and re-stated here for ready reference) are—

			lation in cac	orne by popu h class of tene al population	Average number of occupants per room in each class of tenement	
	Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Bombay	Amed- abad
Tenements with 1 room  ,, 2 rooms ,, 3 rooms ,, 4 rooms ,, 5 rooms ,, 6 rooms and over	70 14 7 4 3 2	55 22 9 7 3 4	66 14 8 5 4 3	52 21 9 8 3	4 03 2 11 1 60 1 30 1 06 Not kno	3 39 1 74 1 31 1 07 0 92

Ahmedabad is therefore better than Bombry in this matter, but a glance at the London percentages given in the discussion of Housing Table VI for

Bombay will show that even Ahmedabad is much more badly overcrowded than London,

The Purus again show much more overcrowding than the city proper In Sheker Kotads 97 per cont of the population live in 1 roomed tenements, and in several other Pura Wards over 90 whereas in Khadia and other better class portions of the city only a small proportion live in this class of tenements, and there is a preference for 2-roomed tenements with many of larger numbers of rooms also

The distribution by religions in Housing Table VII shows that in Ahmed and the Jains and Parases are exceptionally well to-do very few living in small tenements, and many in tenements with 6 rooms and over. The Hindus and Mahomedans occupy a middle place, with the Christians easily the poorest. This distribution differs considerably from the distribution by religions in Bombay where the Jams are by no means specially well to-do, at any rate as judged by the number of rooms occupied by their families, and Christians show a much higher level than in Ahmedabad.

### CHAPTER VIII.-HOUSING TABLES-KARACHI.

General Notes —In contradistunction to Ahmedabad there was from the beginning a regular definition of building," at Karachi. The point was comidered carefully by the Chief Officer and the following was framed in his own words —

House means—

Premness under one and valed roof whether let off nto tenements or not (one such tenement would be given a number thus 12, and the other tenements 12/1, 12/2, 12/3 deal

Provided—that in the case of a terrace of dwellings or semi-detached bungatows, each such dwelling with separate access to the public street, divided of by party walls and occupied by one family from the ground upwards shall be considered to be a separate house although the roof of the sterace, or semi-deta-hed bungatow may be a continuous one such cases will include dwellings of ground floor only and of two ar more floors and each house to be green a separate number.

Note—In the case of blocks of buildings forming servants quarters to a bungalow each of such blocks shall be classified as one house the separate tenements bung numbered as above for premises under one undivided roof according to the number of separate families occupying the same.

A comparison of the Housing Tables for Bombay and Ahmedabad has been given in the last Chapter Karsachi occupies an intermediate position, being less modernized than Bombay but more so than Ahmedabad. Thus—

BOMBAY-Population II 175,914 Buildings 52 774. Or one building for cory 223 persons.

KABACHI—Population (excluding Minicipality as entered in Orty Table 1) 201 691 Buildings 81,818 Or one build sing to every 16 5 persons

Housing Table I.—The descriptions of buildings would seem on the face of the most of the face of the f

buildings :	by classes compared with Bombay is as follo	TS -	
RESID	ENTIAL BUILDINGS-	Bembey	Kenedi,
1	Bungalows and Dwelling Houses	23 6	42.0
2.	Servants' Quarters	<b>5</b> ·8	2-0
8	Chawls	<b>9</b> -0	2.4
4.	Factories Shops, Offices, &c., combined with Dwellings.	10-7	6.0
5	Dharmashalas	0-2	0.0
6.	Institutions	0-6	0-9
7	Huts	178	83-8
8.	Others and Unclassifiable	0.9	
	Total Residential Buildings	07 4	87-9

NON-R	ESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—	Bombay	Karachı
9	Places of Worship	14	07
10	Institutions and Places of Amusement	08	06
11	Factories, Mills and Works	29	02
12	Offices and Shops	53	70
13	Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and Chowkies	22 2	36
	Total Non-Residential Buildings	. 326	$\overline{121}$

The only item which, in view of the character of Kaiachi as a great exporting centre, seems out of gear, is "Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and Chowkies", which would have been excepted to have been comparatively as numerous as in Bombay However it is impossible for the Census Office to decide the point, and barring this one item the figures look reliable

Housing Table II—In the average height of its buildings Karachi is below the other two Cities. The vast number of huts no doubt keeps up the proportion of ground floor structures. But it seems that even after those are disposed of the remaining buildings are of a generally lower type than in the Presidency Cities. There are few buildings with more than 2 floors, and none with more than four upper floors. The comparative position of the three cities is shown thus—

Percentage to total buildings.

With ground floor only		$^{ m Bombay}$	Ahmedabad 35 1	Karachi 80 3
With one upper floor	•	14 5	40 7	129
With two upper floors		103	212	56
With three upper floors		72	29	11
With four upper floors	•	41	01	01
With five upper floors or more	•	13	0 0	

Housing Tables III, IV and V—The number of persons enumerated in Residential buildings falls short of the total population by 17,431, as compared with 11,708 in the larger City of Ahmedabad. The larger number is due in the main to the influence of the Port, but it would have been larger still had the enumeration of Station Platforms been carried out

The percentage of persons living in rooms occupied by various numbers of persons is as follows —

5 persons and under		Bombay 5	Ahmedabad 84.7	Karachi 52 5
-		04 4	04 1	<b>52</b> 5
6 to 9 persons		221	13 2	32.3
10 to 19 persons	,	108	28	124
20 persons and over		29	01	28

Overcrowding is therefore worse than in Bombay and much worse than in Ahmedabad The pressure differs in different portions of the city The worst quarters are—Old Town, Napier, Market, Serai, Rambaugh, Jail, Soldier Bazaar and Keamari

Housing Table VI—Overcrowding as shown by this Table is on the whole worse than in Bombay The figures are available in the Table itself. It is important to remember that the existence of very large numbers of one-roomed tenements is not exactly synonymous with overcrowding. Thus in the Bunder Quarter there is a very great proportion of one-roomed tenements, and in the Market Quarter a low proportion of the same. But the pressure of persons on rooms is much higher in the Market. A large number of one roomed tenements means poverty. A high figure for persons per room means overcrowding. The two may exist side by side, for instance in the Ranchore Quarter. Or we may have poverty without overcrowding, as in the Bunder, and in the Gardens Quarter. Or thirdly we may have overcrowding in better class tenements (2 c, judged by the number of rooms in each) as for example in the Market and Napier Quarters.

Housing Table VII was prepared, but being found unreliable it had to be abandoned

#### CHAPTER IX.—HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS

At this Census it was decided by Government to take out some special statistics for various places other than Bombay Ahmedahad and Karachi with a view to secretaining the pressure upon house accommodation. There was a a divergence of views among the Commissioners, who were consulted as to what was wanted. The ultimate orders were contained in G O No 6203 of 11th June 1920 and No 68.0 of 21st September 1920

Accordingly special forms for House Lists were prepared and got printed by and supplied to the Municipalities concerned. But they were not always intelligently filled up.

In the end it was found necessary to abandon the preparation of Special Tables for Hubil, Bagalkot and Shikarpur The resultern Shokapur Hydenuled (Sind) Sukkur and Rohn will be found at the and of Cities Table Volume, Vol. IX Part II, to which this is the Report. I print these figures for what they are worth which may or may not amount to something. In view of the general excellence of the Census work in Shokapur the figures in those Tables ought to be reliable. Of the three Sind Towns I cannot speak with such confidence.

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